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PHASE II
FOREST AWARNESS



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AUTUMN/WINTER 1987-88

Canadian Council
of Forest
Ministers



Conseil canadien
des ministres
des forêts

PUBLIÉ PAR LE SERVICE CANADIEN DES FORÊTS
POUR LE CONSEIL CANADIEN DES MINISTRES DES FORÊTS

AUTOMNE/HIVER 1987-88

PHASE TWO OF THE NATIONAL FOREST AWARENESS CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

Phase Two of the National Forest Awareness Campaign has taken-off. In October, its messages began flying at the Canadian public from the pages of newspapers and the television airwaves.

The advertising messages of Phase One of the campaign were distinctly national in flavour. They emphasized Canada's position as a world leader in forest products and the fact that Canada's forest industry is world class. However, current public opinion surveys of Canadians' attitudes toward the forest sector reveal perceptions and concerns which are very region-specific. With this in mind, the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM), the official sponsors of the campaign, opted for an advertising campaign in Phase Two which is regionally focused.

Whereas in Phase One, advertising target audiences "journeyed" around the globe to far-away places like Mexico, England, Japan, and Australia, in Phase Two they venture to where it all begins, the forests of Canada.

ATLANTIC CANADA

The provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have banded together to produce three television commercials and four print ads. The theme is the importance of sound forest management to ensure the future of the resource.

The commercials show Maritimers how their forests are managed and who does the managing. In fact, they focus on the specific forest management activities that public opinion surveys indicate to be of greatest relevance and interest to Maritimers: harvesting, spacing and thinning, herbicide and pesticide application; creation of access roads; site preparation and reforestation. The end result is a fast-paced voyage through the trees of Atlantic Canada's . . . "Richest Resource and Biggest Business".

CENTRAL CANADA

The forests of Central Canada are different than those of Atlantic Canada. They are as different as the perceptions and attitudes toward the resource of the people of these two regions.

(Continued on page 22)

Priorité aux régions LA CAMPAGNE ENTREPREND SA PHASE II



PROGRESS ON A NATIONAL FOREST SECTOR STRATEGY FOR CANADA

The Canadian Council of Forest Ministers has adopted a precedent-setting document for the future of the largest sector of the Canadian economy, the National Forest Sector Strategy.

In commenting upon the new strategy, the Honourable Gerald S. Merrithew, Minister of State (Forestry and Mines) pointed out that "the strategy belongs to everyone in the forest sector. It does not belong exclusively to any organization or government. That makes the strategy unique".

The Minister, speaking on behalf of his CCFM colleagues, emphasized that the strategy should not be viewed as a detailed final blueprint for the development of the sector. "Rather, it is a guide for governments, industry, labour and other Canadians with a stake in the forest sector, to undertake actions to meet several strategic national aims within the next five years. The

great accomplishment achieved is that the forest sector itself has established guidelines to ensure that the resource and the activities based on it will continue to provide Canada the economic, social and environmental benefits which stem from the forest sector. It is now up to the individual industries, governments and forestry interest groups to endorse the strategy and draw up their own action plans using the strategy as a guide".

The National Forest Sector Strategy evolved from a series of four national consultative meetings, the Forestry Forums, sponsored by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers during 1985-1986.

The objective was to develop a consensus on approaches that could be taken by governments, industry and others to resolve some of the problems faced by the sector and to take advantage of opportunities as they occur.

(Continued on page 24)

LA RÉGION ATLANTIQUE

Les provinces de Terre-Neuve, de Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard se sont unies pour produire trois messages

(Suite à la page 22)



SPECIAL
EDITION
SÉPÉDIALE

This issue of FORESTRY FORUM was prepared for the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers by the communication units of the federal departments responsible for forests and the Canadian Forestry Service.

Cette édition du FORUM FORESTIER a été préparée avec la collaboration des représentants des ministères responsables des forêts et du Service canadien des forêts, pour le Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts.

INFORMATION: Canadian Forestry Service, Ottawa-Hull, K1A 0C5

RENSEIGNEMENTS:
Service canadien des forêts,
Hull-Ottawa, K1A 0C5

TEN YEARS OF GROWTH FOR PROJECT LEARNING TREE

Project Learning Tree (PLT) celebrates a decade of pioneering in British Columbia forest education in 1987.

First introduced to B.C. in 1977 by the British Columbia Forestry Association, the program's broad scope and objective perspective have won it wide acceptance by educators and youth leaders throughout the province. As an important early initiative in forest education, PLT has helped to promote awareness of forestry by stimulating both participation in forest-related activities and critical thinking about local forest issues. The past ten years have proven PLT's ability to bring teachers, students, foresters and the general public together to think about forestry.

Designed to supplement school curricula and youth-group activities, PLT encourages children and adults to explore the many facets of the forest environment. Two teaching guides provide lesson outlines for students from kindergarten to grade twelve. Topics include the relationship of people to the forest community, ranging from aesthetic awareness through forest ecology to forestry issues and the importance of forest products.

An important goal of the program is to use a learn-by-doing approach to encourage practice in critical thinking and communication.

To assist you in the learning process, information and awareness programs are being launched in all jurisdictions. Ours will feature a number of interesting and innovative ways in which British Columbians can become involved. You will read about them in other articles in Forest Forum.

Get on board. Join the forest community. Learn about our number one resource and participate in the

British Columbia Colombie-Britannique

Minister's Message

I have been particularly interested in the programs undertaken by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers. It is very important that you, the citizens we represent, are fully aware of the importance of the forests and forest industry in our provinces so you can participate in the discussions leading to resource management decisions.

To assist you in the learning process, information and awareness programs are being launched in all jurisdictions. Ours will feature a number of interesting and innovative ways in which British Columbians can become involved. You will read about them in other articles in Forest Forum.

Get on board. Join the forest community. Learn about our number one resource and participate in the

Dave Parker
Minister
Ministre



Je suis heureux d'adresser à tous les Canadiens et particulièrement à tous les résidents de la Colombie-Britannique au sujet d'une meilleure connaissance de la forêt.

Les programmes entrepris par le Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts m'ont particulièrement intéressé. Il est très important que vous, les citoyens que nous représentons, soyez pleinement conscients de l'importance des forêts et de l'industrie forestière dans nos provinces. Vous pourrez ainsi participer plus pleinement aux discussions qui influenceront les décisions sur l'aménagement des ressources.

Des programmes d'information et de sensibilisation sont en cours à tous les niveaux pour vous aider à participer. Les nôtres prévoient des projets innovateurs appelant les résidents de la Colombie-Britannique à s'engager. Vous pourrez en prendre connaissance dans les articles de ce Forum forestier.

Embarquez. Joignez-vous à la communauté forestière. Informez-vous au sujet de notre ressource la plus importante et participez aux discussions.

Mot du ministre

Pour la première fois: LES PRODUCTEURS S'ENGAGENT

Les associations de producteurs forestiers de la Colombie-Britannique s'unissent pour la première fois pour participer à un programme de publicité et de relations publiques visant à faire connaître leurs réalisations et leurs positions dans les questions publiques touchant la forêt.

Cette collaboration s'est manifestée d'abord par la diffusion de messages commerciaux à la télévision au début septembre. Toutes les régions de la province et tous les types d'activités industrielles y ont été représentés. L'ensemble du programme coûtera 1,5 million de dollars en 1987.

Le président du comité responsable de la campagne, John Marratt (vice-président de la Lignum Ltd.), a expliqué que cette initiative répond à un besoin identifié par plusieurs membres depuis un certain temps. "Puisqu'il est le facteur dominant de la vie économique provinciale, notre industrie se doit d'être plus présente dans le domaine du rebroussement."

Les associations suivantes commanditent le programme de publicité: le Conseil des industries forestières de la Colombie-Britannique (CIF), la zone Centre-Nord du secteur bois d'œuvre du CIF; les Associations de manufacturiers de bois de sciage de Cariboo et du Centre, et les Bureaux de relations industrielles des compagnies de pâtes et papiers et des forêts.

Deux entreprises de communications de Vancouver ont été retenues pour produire la campagne. La Dome Advertising B.C. Ltd. s'occupe de la publicité tandis que les activités de relations publiques relèveront de la Corporate Strategies Group Inc.

Le programme de "Bourses de l'Or vert" supporte l'opération en finançant les organismes à but non lucratif désireux de mener des projets conformes aux objectifs de l'Opération.

Les Bourses de l'Or vert sont distribuées aux promoteurs de projets de sensibilisation à la forêt.

Au cours des deux prochaines années, 75 000 \$ (chaque année)

sont disponibles pour des réalisations comme des présentations audio-visuelles, des zones d'inter-

pretation, des colloques ou des ateliers.

LA RUÉE VERS L'OR VERT

L'Opération Or vert captive des milliers de résidents de la Colombie-Britannique avec des activités diversifiées dont les plus en vue sont le choix d'un arbre emblématique de la province et une participation croissante à la Semaine nationale de la forêt.

On compte lancer une campagne lancée le printemps prochain. Cette campagne s'étendra sur deux ans.

BOURSES DE L'OR VERT

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pretation, des colloques ou des ateliers.

SEMANA NACIONAL DE LA FOREST

La participation à la Semana Nacional de la Forest es acorde de façon significative depuis deux ans: 52 communautades de la provincia eran de la parte en 1985; près de 90 se engagadas en 1987.



GREEN GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Green Gold activities in British Columbia have captured the interest of British Columbian Program co-ordinators Elaine Teske of the Canadian Forestry Service and Laura Stringer of the British Columbia Ministry of Forests and Lands are encouraged by the tremendous response of the public.

Project Learning Tree comes to B.C. through a special contract between the British Columbia Forestry Association and the American Forest Council. The program is sponsored in the United States by the Western Regional Environmental Education Association and the American Forest Foundation. The Society of American Foresters and the United States Forest Service are national associates.

PLT activity guides, written by teachers in consultation with resource managers, are now available in French and Swedish as well as English. Over the last decade, PLT has expanded to include five Canadian provinces (British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia), 46 American states, and Sweden. Interest has also been expressed in Ontario and the remaining American states.

For further information about Project Learning Tree and its workshop program, contact Barbara Jones, Facilitator, Project Learning Tree, British Columbia Forestry Association, 1430-1100 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2A6, (604) 683-7591.

B.C. SUPPORTS NATIONAL FOREST WEEK

Operation Green Gold will also provide funding in support of National Forest Week materials and activities in British Columbia. In recent years, National Forest Week activities in the province have been expanding significantly. Two years ago, 52 communities in B.C. participated; in 1988, over 70 communities became actively involved and according to the latest count for 1987, close to 90

communities supported National Forest Week activities. With increased resources from Green Gold, 1988 may well be the year we break 100!

A public awareness campaign is expected to be launched in the spring of 1988 and will continue until 1990.

GREEN GOLD GRANTS

A popular program under Operation Green Gold offers financial assistance to registered non-profit organizations in British Columbia to support projects that further the objectives of the Green Gold campaign. A fund of \$75 000 for each of the next two years has been established to finance projects that will improve public awareness of forestry in British Columbia. Examples of such projects include printing of posters and brochures; preparation of audio-visuals; interpretation areas; or seminars and workshops.

Today, B.C. has a good base program with a steady audience among teachers and the potential to increase its service to other groups like Junior Forest Wardens, Guides, Scouts, and parks and recreation staff. PLT is listed as supplementary material in the B.C. elementary social studies and junior secondary science. The program is often cited for its versatility in rural and urban settings and its appeal to both novice and experienced outdoor educators.

The British Columbia Forestry Association (BCFA) administrators Project Learning Tree in British Columbia. Funds from the BCFA Forest Education Foundation support program activities and

industries directly employed about seven per cent of B.C.'s workers. Many of these workers are employed in the silviculture program which will see 200 million seedlings planted in 1988. This will regenerate about 60% of the area harvested. The remaining 40% will be treated for natural regeneration.

THE LAND

British Columbia is Canada's Pacific Coast province. It has a 7 022 km coastline and an area of 952 263 sq. km. lying between 114° 03' 12" W and 159° 03' 40" W longitude and 48° 17' 34" N and 56° N latitude.

Washington State, Idaho and Montana border B.C. for 640 km on the south, Alberta on the east for 1 545 km, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory on the north for 1 062 km and Alaska on the northwest for 893 km.

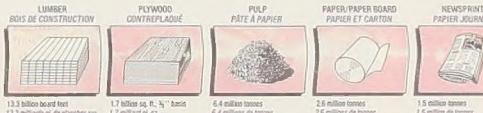
British Columbia is Canada's third largest province, occupying almost 10% of the country's land surface. It is four times the size of Great Britain, 2.5 times larger than Japan, and larger than all the U.S. states except Alaska. Only 30 nations are larger than B.C.

An exceptionally rich resource is B.C.'s abundance of waterways—lakes, rivers and streams. Freshwater surfaces total 2 million hectares. These waterways support agriculture, hydro-electric power, fisheries and many recreational needs.

The government of B.C. owns 94% of the province's forest land. Private interests own five per cent and the Canadian government owns the remainder.

Forest management in B.C. is guided by the principle of sustained yield. Government and industry administration of 35 Timber Supply Areas (TSAs) and 31 Tree Farm Licenses (TFLs), respectively, ensures that the province's commercial forest lands are managed properly.

OUTPUT OF FOREST-BASED PRODUCTS, 1986 PRODUCTION FORESTIERE, 1986



L'ÉCONOMIE FORESTIÈRE

Les forêts commerciales couvrent plus de la moitié de la superficie de la Colombie-Britannique. Huit milliards de mètres cubes d'arbres parvenus à maturité (97 % de conifères) sont répartis sur 52 millions d'hectares de forêts. L'inventaire provincial de bois mou non récolté représente 40 % des réserves canadiennes et 20 % des réserves nord-américaines.

La topographie et le climat de la Colombie-Britannique divisent la province en deux régions forestières distinctes: le littoral, où les pruches dominent, et l'intérieur, où l'épinette principale est l'épinette. Les autres espèces commerciales sont le Douglas taxifolia, le pin tortu, le sapin baumier et le cédré de l'Ouest.

La récolte de 1986 a été de 77.5 millions de mètres cubes et se répartit comme suit:

Spécies	Volume (K m³)	Pourcentage (%)
Pin tortu	18 570	24,0
Epinette	18 265	23,6
Pruche	12 682	16,1
Sapin baumier	9 738	12,6
Douglas taxifolia	8 404	10,8
Cèdre de l'Ouest	8 014	10,3
Autres espèces	1 831	2,4
Total	77 503	100,0

Le secteur des produits forestiers a été un moteur de l'industrie provinciale

et de l'économie provinciale.

Le gouvernement de la

Colombie-Britannique possède

94 % des terres forestières de la province. Cinq pour cent sont de propriété privée, le reste appartenant au gouvernement fédéral.

La gestion forestière dans

cette province suit le principe

des renouvellements souvenus.

Le programme de sylviculture

pour les 10 dernières années

est de 200 millions de

mètres cubes par an.

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MANAGING ALBERTA'S MOUNTAIN FORESTS

Alberta's forests are an important natural resource providing the people of the province with a wide variety of aesthetic, environmental and economic benefits.

The vast mountain forests of the Alberta Slopes contribute to a unique Alberta heritage and landscape. These areas, which cover some 20 521 square miles, are composed of an astonishing array of landscape patterns including mountains, forests, foothills, meadows, rivers, lakes and parkland. They also supply outstanding recreational opportunities, excellent wildlife habitat and high quality timber products under careful multiple use management.

The idea behind multiple use or integrated resource management is to allow a number of activities to occur in one area at the same time. In managing the mountain forest however, protection of environmental values and the production of resources are two distinct objectives.

Over 27% of Alberta's forest land has been shielded from resource development in an effort to protect sensitive environments, unique or representative ecosystems, critical wildlife habitats or wildland recreation areas.

The province has developed six categories of protected forests and examples of each can be found along Alberta's foothills.

Ecological reserves, natural

areas and wilderness areas such as Willmore Wilderness Park, Kananaskis Country, the Bighorn and Wild Kakwa Wildland Recreation Areas and a variety of other forest land use zones all ensure the conservation of specific natural features, including selected old growth forest stands. The restrictions that can be found in each area ranging from the total exclusion of activities other than hiking, to allowing various levels of fishing, hunting and timber harvesting, are dependent upon the environmental diversity and sensitivity of the site.

Old growth or climax forests of spruce and fir comprise approximately 21% of Alberta's mountain forests. These forests constitute a special habitat and require special management. Spared from the natural processes that can affect forest ecosystems, these stands are often visually appealing yet ecologically unstable. The trees lack vigour and crown growth and their advanced age makes them particularly susceptible to natural elements such as fire, insects and disease.

The need for sound forest management in areas such as these is becoming increasingly clear. Without the planned removal of some of the overmature forest, we would lose some of the vital watersheds, recreation, wildlife and fisheries that we have worked so hard to conserve with the development of protected areas.

Alberta's constant and comprehensive forest management program ensures the maintenance and the health of its forests.

Management of the Wild Kakwa Wildland Recreation Area will reflect traditional uses in the region. Alberta Forest Service staff work with all user groups in order to provide the best access routes for the area. To date, motor vehicle access routes to Kakwa Lake and Kakwa Falls have been designated.

Recreation opportunities at Wild Kakwa include trail riding,

hiking, snowmobiling, nature and

wildlife viewing, fishing, hunting,

cross-country skiing, heli-skiing

and heli-hiking.

Milk River winds through the Milk River Natural Area and supports extensive stands of riverine cottonwoods which are uncommon in North America.

L'aire naturelle de la rivière Milk est sur les rives de ce cours d'eau qui alimente de nombreux peuplements de peupliers riverains, assez rares en Amérique du Nord.



LA GESTION DES FORÊTS DE MONTAGNE EN ALBERTA

Les forêts de montagne contribuent à une contribution vitale au niveau social et économique de la province. Le contexte actuel le prouve éloquemment par une gamme d'expansions et d'améliorations industrielles majeures dans le secteur forestier.

La campagne nationale de sensibilisation, L'or vert/Green Gold, menée à la demande du Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts (C.C.M.F.), a éveillé tous les Canadiens à l'expansion industrielle du secteur forestier.

Cependant, les bénéfices tirés des forêts ne se calculent pas uniquement en dollars et en mètres cubes. Les ressources récréatives, les cours d'eau sains et productifs, et les habitats fauniques sont tout aussi nécessaires au dynamisme et à la santé du secteur forestier.

La phase II du programme de sensibilisation du C.C.M.F. démontrera aux auditeurs régionaux et provinciaux la richesse des retombées attribuables aux forêts.

À titre de nouveau ministre des Forêts, des Terres et de la Faune de l'Alberta, j'ai la responsabilité de soutenir l'engagement de notre gouvernement envers l'industrie forestière.

Je me réjouis d'avance des défis qui m'attendent comme président du Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts. Le premier défi du C.C.M.F. sera de veiller à la mise en œuvre de la nouvelle Stratégie nationale.

L'effort collectif qui a conduit au développement de cette stratégie véritablement nationale aidera certainement son implantation et soutiendra la vitalité actuelle et future de nos forêts.

Mot du ministre



CHARACTER OF FALLS TO BE PRESERVED

Here in Alberta, with the largest uncommitted forest resource in the country, we have an industry that contributes \$900 million a year to the provincial economy. Our forest resources constitute a major industry in some 54 communities throughout the province, providing direct employment for 9 000 Albertans and indirectly employing another 20 000.

Recently appointed Minister of Alberta's Department of Forestry, Lands & Wildlife, the Honourable LeRoy Fjordboten stated, "Our forest industry is growing, expanding and strengthening at a rate that will make Alberta's forest sector the most significant force in the provincial economy well before the turn of the century."

Capital investment in Alberta's forest industry is picking up rapidly. In the past two years alone, over \$600 million has been invested or is presently being invested by the private sector in forestry projects.

During that time, a new oriented strand board plant in Drayton Valley has been constructed, a medium density fiberboard plant at Whitecourt is now operating and numerous upgrades and modernization projects in sawmills and other board facilities have been completed.

The future of the forest industry

in Alberta is very positive and con-

tinued co-operation between govern-

ment and the private sector will

ensure that the future continues to

be bright.

Milk River flows through the Milk River Natural Area and supports extensive stands of riverine cottonwoods which are uncommon in North America.

L'aire naturelle de la rivière Milk est sur les rives de ce cours d'eau qui alimente de nombreux peuplements de peupliers riverains, assez rares en Amérique du Nord.

MESURES DE PROTECTION DES CHUTES KAKWA

Ces catégories se distinguent par l'usage qui peut être fait de la zone en question. Elles assurent toutes la conservation de particularités naturelles, y compris certains éléments peuplementaires.

Les réserves écologiques, les milieux naturels, les réserves fauniques comme celle de Willmore, la région de Kananaskis et les zones sauvages récréatives de Bighorn et Wild Kakwa en sont des exemples.

Des restrictions s'appliquent à chacune des forêts, en fonction de leur diversité ou de leur sensibilité environnementale. Certaines ne sont ouvertes qu'aux excursions à pied, tandis que d'autres admettent la chasse et la pêche. Et même parfois, des règles s'imposent, comme dans le cas des vieux peuplements ou dans les forêts de sapins et d'épinettes à maturité, qui composent environ 21 % des forêts de montagne en Alberta.

Une grande étendue de terrain, voisine immédiate des parcs nationaux de Banff et Jasper offre un excellent habitat faunique et de nombreuses possibilités d'utilisation récréative. Les chutes Kakwa sont l'attraction principale de cette région bordée par le parc faunique Willmore au sud et au sud-ouest, la Colombie-Britannique à l'ouest, et le Sulfur Ridge au nord.

Une grande étendue de

terrain, voisine immédiate des

parcs nationaux de Banff et

Jasper, la rivière Bow et la

rivière Milk sont soustraits au dé-

veloppement des ressources pour

préserver les écosystèmes uniques

et les habitats névralgiques ou les régions sauvages récréatives.

Les possibilités de loisirs à Wild Kakwa comprennent la randonnée pédestre, l'excursion, la motoneige, l'observation de la faune et de la nature, la pêche, le ski de randonnée, le ski alpin et les excursions héliportées.

Le programme constant et

exhaustif de gestion des forêts

albertaines assure leur santé et

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Alberta

MANAGING ALBERTA'S MOUNTAIN FORESTS

Alberta's forests are an important natural resource providing the people of the province with a wide variety of aesthetic, environmental and economic benefits.

The vast mountain forests of the Eastern Slopes contribute to a unique Alberta heritage and landscape. These areas, which cover some 20 521 square miles, are composed of an astonishing array of landscape patterns including mountains, forests, foothills, meadows, rivers, lakes and parkland. They also supply outstanding recreational opportunities, excellent wildlife habitat and high quality timber products under careful multiple use management.

The idea behind multiple use or integrated resource management is to allow a number of activities to occur in one area at the same time. In managing the mountain forest however, protection of environmental values and the production of resources are two distinct objectives.

Over 27% of Alberta's forested land has been shielded from resource development in an effort to protect sensitive environments, unique or representative ecosystems, critical wildlife habitats or wildland recreation areas.

The province has developed six categories of protected forests and examples of all can be found along Alberta's foothills.

Ecological reserves, natural



areas and wilderness areas such as Willmore Wilderness Park, Kananaskis Country, the Bighorn and Wild Kakra Wildland Recreation Areas and a variety of other forest land uses all ensure the conservation of specific natural features, including selected old growth forest stands. The restrictions that can be found in each area ranging from the total exclusion of activities other than hiking, to allowing various levels of fishing, hunting and timber harvesting, are dependent upon the environmental diversity and sensitivity of the site.

Old growth or climax forests spruce and fir comprise approximately 21% of Alberta's mountain forests. These forests constitute a special habitat and require special management. Spruced by the natural processes that can affect forest ecosystems, these stands are often visually appealing yet ecologically unstable. The trees lack vigour and crown growth and their advanced age makes them particularly susceptible to natural elements such as fire, insects and disease.

The need for sound forest management in areas such as these is becoming increasingly clear. Without the planned removal of some of the overmature forest, we would lose some of the vital watersheds, recreation, wildlife and fisheries that we have worked so hard to conserve with the development of protected areas.

Alberta's constant and comprehensive forest management program ensures the maintenance and the health of its forests.

Recreation opportunities at Wild Kakra include trail riding, hiking, snowmobiling, nature and wildlife viewing, fishing, hunting, cross-country skiing, heli-skiing and heli-hiking.

Milk River winds through the Milk River Natural Area and supports extensive stands of riparian cattails which are uncommon in North America.

L'aire naturelle de la rivière Milk suit les méandres de ce cours d'eau qui alimente de nombreux peuplements de peupliers rétaires, assez rares en Amérique du Nord.

CHARACTER OF FALLS TO BE PRESERVED

The Alberta government has designated the Wild Kakra Forest Land Use Zone, 160 km southwest of Grande Prairie, as the province's second Wildland Recreation Area.

Kakwa Falls is an outstanding feature of the area, which is bounded by Willmore Wilderness Park to the south and southwest, the British Columbia border to the west, and Sulfur Ridge to the north.

Last year a large tract immediately adjacent to Banff and Jasper national parks was named the Bighorn Wildland Recreation Area. Wildland Recreation Areas are established to provide high quality back-country recreation experiences while protecting environmentally sensitive resources — watershed, fisheries, wildlife, ecology and wildland.

Management of the Wild Kakra Wildland Recreation Area will reflect traditional uses in the region. Alberta Forest Service staff work with all user groups in order to provide the best access routes for the area. To date, motor vehicle access routes to Kakwa Lake and Kakwa Falls have been designated.

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LA GESTION DES FORÊTS DE MONTAGNE EN ALBERTA

Les forêts de l'Alberta fournissent à sa population une vaste gamme de bénéfices esthétiques, économiques et environnementaux.

Les forêts de montagne du versant oriental contribuent au patrimoine et aux paysages uniques de l'Alberta. Elles couvrent un territoire de 21 521 milles carrés d'une étonnante variété : plaines, rivières, lacs, parcs, forêts, montagnes et contreforts. Elles offrent aussi des ressources récréatives de premier ordre, d'excellents habitats fauniques et des produits forestiers de grande qualité grâce à la soignée gestion intégrée de ses usages multiples.

L'idée maîtresse de la gestion intégrée des ressources est de permettre la tenue d'activités simultanées en un même endroit. Dans ce contexte, la production de ressources et la protection de l'environnement demeurent tous deux des objectifs distincts.

Cependant, les bénéfices tirés des forêts ne se calculent pas uniquement en dollars et en mètres cubes. Les ressources récréatives, les eaux d'eaux sauvages et les habitats fauniques sont tout aussi nécessaires au dynamisme et à la santé du secteur forestier.

La phase II du programme de sensibilisation du C.C.M.F. démontrera aux auditeurs régionaux et provinciaux la richesse des retombées attribuables aux forêts.

À titre de nouveau ministre des Forêts, des Terres et de la Faune de l'Alberta, j'ai la responsabilité de soutenir l'engagement de notre gouvernement envers l'industrie forestière.

Je me réjouis d'avance des défis qui m'attendent comme président du Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts. Le premier devoir du C.C.M.F. sera de veiller à la mise en œuvre de la nouvelle Stratégie forestière nationale.

L'effort collectif qui a conduit au développement de cette stratégie véritablement nationale aidera certainement son implantation et soutiendra la vitalité actuelle et future de nos forêts.

Mot du ministre

La province a identifié six catégories de forêts protégées, dont on peut trouver des exemples le long des contreforts albertains.

Le programme constant et exhaustif de gestion des forêts albertaines assure leur santé et leur continuité.

FOREST INDUSTRY EXPANSION IN ALBERTA

In addition, a chemical-thermo-mechanical pulp mill is under construction at Whitecourt and the capacity of a bleached kraft pulp mill at Hinton will soon be doubled.

These other industry commitments by the industry will create 1 400 new jobs in the forest sector with more than 2 500 person-years of construction employment. The number of resulting indirect jobs is estimated at over 2 900. And these dollar commitments represent only those that have been signed, sealed and delivered.

The Government of Alberta is presently reviewing other projects which could lead to a new capital investment of over \$1 billion. While not all of these projects will proceed, it is expected that future committed projects will create thousands of new jobs in the forest industry in Alberta.

Recently appointed Minister of Alberta's Department of Forestry, Lands & Wildlife, the Honourable LeRoy Fjordboten stated, "Our forest industry is growing, expanding and strengthening at a rate that will make Alberta's forest sector the most significant force in the provincial economy well before the turn of the century."

Capital investment in Alberta's forest industry is picking up rapidly. In the past two years alone, over \$600 million has been invested or is presently being invested by the private sector in forestry projects. During that time, a new oriented strand board plant in Drayton Valley has been constructed, a medium density fibreboard plant at Whitecourt is now operating and numerous upgrades and modernization projects in sawmills and other board facilities have been completed.

This surge of interest in our forest resource is not entirely due to a boom in the industry. The Alberta Government is working hard to actively encourage new investment. To assist this process, Alberta's Department of Forestry, Lands & Wildlife has created a new division called the Forest Industry Development Division to stimulate additional investment in Alberta's forest industry.

The future of the forest industry

in Alberta is very positive and

continues to improve.

The Alberta government is committed to establishing 100 natural areas during the next three years.

Natural areas are special parcels of public land set aside for

recreational, educational and/or

conservation purposes. They contain

natural features representing one or

more aspects of the province's bio-

logical and physical diversity.

In June, Milk River was established as Alberta's 100th Natural Area. It is a small but critical example of Alberta's native prairie.

The area contains some unusual geographical features and an amazing range of flora and fauna, including some uncommon, rare and endangered species.

Our forests are much more

than merely trees to the economy of

Alberta. They provide the material

for a large forest products

industry, areas for recreation,

and areas for enjoyment and a home

for our abundant wildlife. Many individuals, however, are not aware of the relationship between sound forest management and wildlife conservation," said Mr. Fjordboten.

"Natural areas fall into the middle range of protected areas," explains Peter Lee, manager of the Natural Areas Program.

The uses allowed on natural

areas vary and are designed to meet

the needs of the public while ensuring

long-term protection. In general,

the activities at a natural area are limited to those that do not interfere with the natural environment.

Des cervidés broutent sur un terrain dont les arbres ont été récoltés.

Le cerf broute dans une zone protégée.

NATURAL AREAS PROGRAM: PRESERVING FOR TOMORROW

low-impact uses such as cross-country skiing and bird watching are encouraged, as well as visits by organized groups for outdoor education or recreation.

Natural areas have been established in the province since the 1960s, but Wildlife '87 has spurred "the greatest initiative since 1971," says Lee.

The smallest natural area to be declared during Wildlife '87 is Antler Lake, which encompasses only one hectare (2.5 acres) in the County of Strathcona. The lake, nevertheless, has been rated as critical for local waterbirds.

Fred McDougall, Deputy Minister of Alberta Forestry, Lands & Wildlife, noted that the largest natural area is The Beehive, which occupies 16 555 acres (6 700 ha). Situated on Alberta's Eastern Slopes along the Continental Divide, the area is considered a kind of living museum. He adds, "I am extremely enthusiastic about this area, as it provides habitat for grizzly bears, summer range for elk and lambing sites for sheep."

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Industry foresters and wildlife biologists are working closely together to ensure that forest harvesting operations are planned with careful consideration of wildlife and wildlife habitat. Assurances are made that curbside design will provide adequate wildlife cover, food and protection.

The uses allowed on natural areas vary and are designed to meet the needs of the public while ensuring long-term protection. In general, the activities at a natural area are limited to those that do not interfere with the natural environment.

Les activités à faible impact, comme le ski de randonnée ou l'observation des oiseaux, doivent être réalisées de manière que les visites de groupes organisées à des fins d'éducation ou de loisirs.

Beehive compte parmi les sites qui ont acquis cette année un statut spécial de la part du gouvernement albertain. Ces désignations coïncident avec Faune '87, la célébration nationale suivant 100 ans de conservation de la faune. Les meilleurs sites sont ceux qui ont besoin de jeunes plantes et des espèces qui ont besoin de jeunes plantes.

Cet endroit très spécial se nomme le Beehive, près d'Edmonton, vivant en zone protégée depuis moins d'un an. Il est considéré comme étant à la fois un lieu de repos et un lieu de plaisir pour les visiteurs. Le cerf broute dans une zone protégée.

Consideration is given to critical wildlife habitat maintenance and enhancement. In the case of Woodland Caribou habitat, requiring old growth trees, lichens and moss, industry and government have implemented narrow and restricted cutblock designs compatible with caribou feeding patterns and cover requirements. Herds are carefully monitored to determine effects on herd size and feeding patterns.

In other cases, the removal of overmature and old growth forests improves the quality of the area's wildlife habitat. Increased levels of sunlight and available nutrients allow for the vigorous growth of grass and shrubs in the cutover area and provide suitable range and browse areas for a number of big game species.

The importance of adequate cover and protection for wildlife is of prime consideration when planning harvest operations. Reserve blocks and buffer strips along access corridors must remain in place until regeneration on the cutover area has reached an acceptable height and density to provide suitable shelter for wildlife.

The Minister noted that the Alberta Forest Service and the Fish & Wildlife Division are participating in a number of joint habitat enhancement projects as a part of Wildlife '87, the centennial of wildlife conservation in Canada. Approximately 15 prescribed burning projects have been slated for completion throughout the province in an effort to enhance sheep, elk, deer and moose habitat.

The province of Alberta has also set aside a number of environmentally sensitive areas in an effort to protect critical wildlife habitat. These areas are divided into six categories including ecological reserves, natural areas, wilderness areas, Willmore Wilderness Park, Kananaskis Country and the Bighorn & Wild Kakra Wildland Recreation Areas. The Alberta Forest Service, a Division of Forestry, Lands & Wildlife, has also established a number of Forest Land Use Zones to solve specific land use problems and to reduce the negative impact on wildlife in those areas.

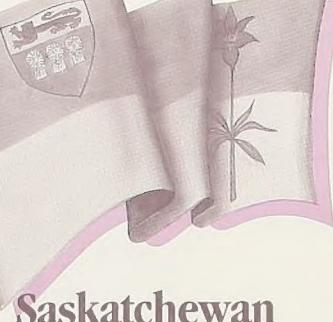
Mr. Fjordboten added, "With a good balance of intelligent forest management and concern for the conservation of Alberta's wildlife, we hope to preserve the future of not only one of our province's biggest resource industries but ensure the retention of the abundant wildlife inhabiting our forests for the enjoyment of generations to come."

La industria forestière contribuye anualmente para 900 millones de dólares a la balanza comercial de Alberta; ésta es el empleador principal en 54 comunidades; éste ofrece 9 000 empleos directos y 20 000 empleos indirectos.

Los investimientos de los últimos años se repartieron como sigue:

- la construcción de una nueva usine de pañuelos de pátina;
- la mejoramiento y la modernización de numerosas estaciones y usines de fabricación de pañuelos;
- la construcción de una usine de pátina blanca a Hinton;
- la construcción en cours d'une usine de pátina química et thermomécanique à Whitecourt;

Alberta
FORESTRY, LANDS AND WILDLIFE



Saskatchewan

Minister's Message

Forestry is the second-largest manufacturing industry in Saskatchewan. The forest industry employs almost 8 000 people in our province and injects over \$300 million of new wealth into the provincial economy annually.

Saskatchewan is committed to strengthening the significant economic advantages of the forest industry and to maximizing the many benefits of other resources on forest lands.

Well managed, our forests can continue to confer great bounty upon us today and, at the same time, remain children.

Colin Maxwell
Minister
Ministre



L'industrie forestière est la industrie manufacturière en importance dans l'économie de Saskatchewan. Elle emploie près de 8 000 personnes et injecte plus de 300 millions de dollars dans l'économie provinciale chaque année.

La Saskatchewan veut augmenter les retombées économiques de l'industrie forestière et cherche à maximiser les autres bénéfices rattachés à l'utilisation des ressources forestières.

Bien gérées, nos forêts peuvent continuer à nous offrir leurs richesses, à nous et à nos descendants.

Mot du ministre

WORST FOREST FIRE SEASON IN SIX YEARS

It was a bad year for Saskatchewan forests.

With the season just half over it became apparent that Saskatchewan was facing the worst forest fire damage in six years. The province already had 546 fires, over twice the five-year average of 249, surpassing the 493 total for the entire 1986 season.

In the previous five years, a total of 11 167 hectares of commercial forest was destroyed by fire. This year, approximately 70 000 hectares of commercial forest was burned by one major fire at Little Bear Lake, Saskatchewan. Total commercial forest damage at the mid-point of the fire season exceeded 100 000 hectares.

The dramatic increase in the number and amount of damage caused by forest fires in 1987 is largely due to a series of devastating lightning storms combined with unusually dry weather conditions and below normal moisture levels from the fall of 1986.

To help combat the difficult conditions, a number of air tankers were located in Saskatchewan by other provinces under the Mutual Aid Resource Sharing (MARS) Agreement. Despite the additional air support and the determined work of Saskatchewan's forest fire suppression team, several northern cabins and a tourist lodge were damaged or destroyed by fire.

Fortunately, cool damp weather arrived at the end of June. Forest fire suppression workers were able to gain the upper hand on all but the most difficult problem fires in the primary protection zone.

An unusual rash of fall forest fires, primarily human-caused, put

the 1987 forest fire season into the record books. As of October 21, the total number of forest fires rose to 974, eclipsing the previous high of 965, set in 1981.

There were, however, some good news along with the bad. Despite the 67% increase in the number of forest fires over the five-year average of 580, the actual number of hectares burned was 39% lower than long-term averages. Only 247 965 hectares of forest land were lost, compared to almost 1 647 782 hectares in 1981, a year with a similar number of fires.

Colin Maxwell, Minister for Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture is proud of the performance of Saskatchewan's forest fire suppression team. "The numbers indicate a job well done under some of the most difficult forest fire hazard conditions ever experienced in this province."

SASKATCHEWAN INSTALLS GIS

Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture's Forestry Branch has become the seventh provincial forestry jurisdiction to install a Geographical Information System (GIS). An ARC/INFO system was installed in both Prince Albert and Regina in February 1987, with operational development starting in March 1987.

During the next 10 years, while the Provincial Forest Inventory is transferred to the computerized GIS, developing methods for evaluating 34 essential or high-priority resource values will be pursued on a priority basis.

Six of the original 34 resource values were chosen for a pilot project evaluation in the Fort à La Corne Forest east of Prince Albert. These were Forest Inventory, Forest Management, Silviculture, Fisheries, Wildlife and Parks.

Data collection and development of procedures to deal with the six values is expected to be completed in September 1987. Maps and reports for each value will be produced by January 1988. As the process expands to include the rest of the commercial forest in Saskatchewan, the end products should serve as prototypes to help develop more effective integrated resource management policies.

The project is funded by the Federal Government/Canadian Forestry Service through the Capital Direct Delivery portion of the Canada/Saskatchewan Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA).

PREPARING FOR ONSLAUGHT OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE

Although last year's Provincial Dutch Elm Disease (DED) Survey, conducted by Saskatchewan Parks Recreation and Culture detected no outbreaks of the disease from Manitoba, Montana and North Dakota.

The 1986 survey indicated the presence of the disease at St. Lazare near the Manitoba/Saskatchewan border and close to the North Dakota/Saskatchewan border along the Souris River Valley. This year's government survey, work concentrated on these two areas, employing both infrared aerial photography and field cruising. Pheromone traps for elm bark beetles were also sent out to the larger communities in the eastern and southern portion of the province.

Can Saskatchewan resist the relentless onslaught of the DED?

Madan Pandita, Head of the Dutch Elm Survey for Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture, thinks there is a chance. "Unlike Manitoba,

where native elm trees are distributed across the entire southern portion of the province, our native elms are concentrated in the river valleys of eastern Saskatchewan. As a consequence, we have a much better chance of isolating and containing the disease, should its presence be detected".

Historically, the major responsibility for forest renewal rested in the hands of the provincial government. The forest industry, without long-term secure tenure to wood supplies and no firm renewal obligations, focused on commercial exploitation of the resource. Before the agreements, management of Saskatchewan's forests was accomplished through an unwieldy set of regulations. In future, Saskatchewan's commercial forests will be managed largely in partnership with the forest industry by contractual agreement.

In addition to the expansion and modernization of the existing pulp mill, a paper mill is being constructed on the same site. When completed, the paper mill will be the second largest of its kind in Canada, capable of producing approximately 200 000 tons of "uncoated freesheet" paper a year, about one-sixth of the total Canadian production capacity.

The value of the pulp and paper mill will increase from about \$248 million to \$498 million, and 215 full-time jobs will be created in the Prince Albert area. As well, a total of 2 700 person-years of short-term employment will be created by the project. Maxwell says the licence agreements "will provide the forest industry with secure long-term access to great timber resources and ensure that adequate renewal is carried out by the companies on their lease areas".

LICENCE AGREEMENTS IMPROVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

The business of managing Saskatchewan's forests has made a big step forward with the introduction of a new Forest Management Licence Agreement (FMLA) system.

Two of Saskatchewan's five anticipated FMLAs have now been signed, one with Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd, at Prince Albert and L & M Wood Products Ltd at Gladys. These two agreements secure a number of key objectives for significant portions of the commercial forest. These include full and effective use of timber resources, appropriate levels of forest renewal and management, and the maintenance and expansion of the forest industrial and employment base.

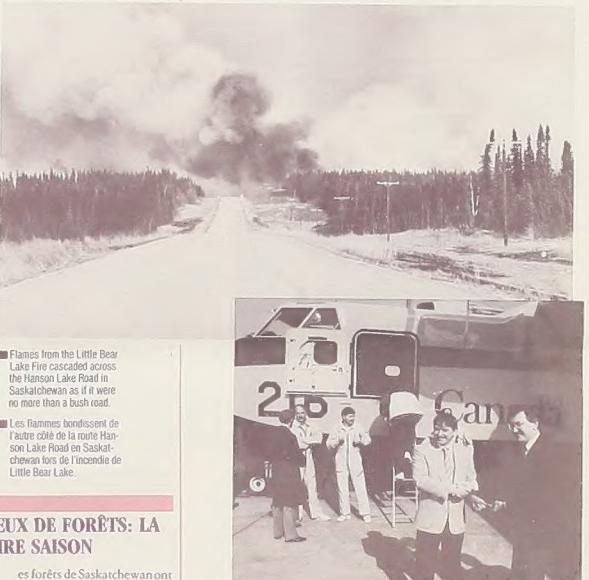
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Under the FMLA system, forest companies will contribute to and manage a reforestation trust fund for their lease areas in exchange for security of long-term tenure to wood supplies. Fees for these reforestation trust funds have been set at levels which ensure appropriate levels of forest renewal and management.

Colin Maxwell, Minister for Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture, says shifting the costs



Flames from the Little Bear Lake Fire cascaded across the Hanson Lake Road in Saskatchewan as if it were no more than a bush road.

Les flammes bondissaient de l'autre côté de la route Hanson Lake Road en Saskatchewan lors de l'incendie de Little Bear Lake.

FEUX DE FORÊTS: LA PIRE SAISON

Les forêts de Saskatchewan ont souffert, cette année. À la mi-saison, au moment où cet article a été écrit, 546 incendies avaient dévasté plus de 100 000 hectares de boisés.

Un automne anormalement sec, suivi d'un été tout aussi sec et ponctué d'orages électriques dévastateurs, sont en grande partie responsables des dommages observés cette année.

À cours des cinq années précédentes, 11 000 hectares ont subi le même sort, en raison d'une moyenne de 249 brûlures annuelles.

Des avions-citernes d'autres provinces ont été prêtés en vertu de l'accord de partage des ressources d'aide mutuelle. Ces renforts n'ont toutefois pas suffi aux besoins de combat pour épargner des chalets et établissements touristiques du nord de la province.

Le temps froid et humide de la fin juin a aidé à minimiser la plupart des incendies difficiles des zones prioritaires.

Selon Len Arden, directeur des services sur le terrain pour le nord de la province, et responsable de la lutte contre les feux de forêt, "si la deuxième moitié de la saison des feux de forêt est semblable à la première, il pourrait s'agir de la pire saison en 30 ans".

■ Saskatchewan's CDFM representative, Hon. Colin Maxwell, Minister for Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture, formally accepted two federally purchased CL-215 water-bombers from Don Davis, MP for Saskatoon East at a ceremony May 1, 1987, in Saskatoon. The ceremony was the 1st mai dernier à Saskatoon.

■ Le ministre des Parcs, Loisirs et Culture de la Saskatchewan et représentant de cette province au Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts, M. Colin Maxwell, accepte deux avions-citernes CL-215 du gouvernement fédéral représentés, à cette occasion, par le député de Saskatoon Est, Don Davis. La cérémonie avait lieu le 1er mai dernier à Saskatoon.

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Saskatchewan

WORST FOREST FIRE SEASON IN SIX YEARS

It was a bad year for Saskatchewan forests. With the season just half over it became apparent that Saskatchewan was facing the worst forest fire damage in six years. The province already had 546 fires, over twice the five-year average of 242, surpassing the 493 total for the entire 1986 season.

In the previous five years, a total of 11 167 hectares of commercial forest was destroyed by fire. This year, approximately 70 000 hectares of commercial forest was burned by one major fire at Little Bear Lake, Saskatchewan. Total commercial forest damage at the mid point of the fire season exceeded 100 000 hectares.

The dramatic increase in the number and amount of damage caused by forest fires in 1987 is

largely due to a series of devastating lightning storms combined with unusually dry weather conditions and below normal moisture levels from the fall of 1986.

To help combat the difficult conditions, a number of air tankers were loaned to Saskatchewan by other provinces under the Mutual Aid Resource Sharing (MARS) Agreement. Despite the additional air support and the determined work of Saskatchewan's forest fire suppression team, several northern cabins and a tourist lodge were damaged or destroyed by fire.

Fortunately, cool damp weather arrived at the end of June. Forest fire suppression workers were able to gain the upper hand on all but the most difficult problems in the primary protection zone.

An unusual rash of fall forest fires, primarily human-caused, pur-

sed the 1987 forest fire season into the record books. As of October 21, the total number of forest fires rose to 974, eclipsing the previous high of 965, set in 1981.

There were, however, some good news along with the bad. Despite the 67% increase in the number of forest fires over the five-year average of 580, the actual number of hectares burned was 39% lower than long-term averages. Only 247 965 hectares of forest land were lost, compared to almost 1 647 782 hectares in 1981, a year with a similar number of fires.

Colin Maxwell, Minister for Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture is proud of the performance of Saskatchewan's forest fire suppression team. "The numbers indicate a job well done under some of the most difficult forest fire hazard conditions ever experienced in this province."

Minister's Message

Forestry is the second-largest manufacturing industry in Saskatchewan. The forest industry employs almost 8 000 people in our province and injects over \$300 million of new wealth into the provincial economy annually.

Saskatchewan is committed to strengthening the significant economic advantages of the forest industry and to maximizing the many benefits of other resources on forest lands.

Well managed, our forests can continue to confer great bounty upon us today and, at the same time, remain children.



Colin Maxwell
Minister
Ministre

L'industrie deuxième turière en importance dans l'économie de Saskatchewan. Elle emploie près de 8 000 personnes et injecte plus de 300 millions de dollars dans l'économie provinciale chaque année.

La Saskatchewan veut augmenter les retombées économiques de l'industrie forestière et cherche à maximiser les autres bénéfices rattachés à l'utilisation des ressources forestières.

Bien gérées, nos forêts peuvent continuer à nous offrir leurs richesses, à nous et à nos descendants.

Mot du ministre



Flames from the Little Bear Lake fire cascade across the Hinton Lake Road in Saskatchewan as if were no more than a bush road.

Les flammes dévalent de la route Hinton Lake Road en Saskatchewan lors de l'incendie de Little Bear Lake.

FEUX DE FORÊTS: LA PIRE SAISON

Ils sont nombreux à souffrir cette année. A la mi-saison, au moment où cet arrêt a été écrit, 546 incendies avaient dévasté plus de 100 000 hectares de bois.

Un automne anormalement sec, suivi d'un été tout aussi sec et ponctué d'orages électriques dévastateurs, sont en grande partie responsables des dommages observés cette année.

Au cours des cinq années précédentes, 11 000 hectares ont subi le même sort, en raison d'une moyenne de 240 brûlures annuelles.

Des avions-citernes des autres provinces ont été prêtés en vertu de l'accord de partage des ressources d'assurance mutuelle. Ces renforts n'ont toutefois pas suffi aux équipes de combat pour épargner des chalets et établissements touristiques du nord de la province.

Le temps froid et humide de la fin juin a aidé à maltrier la plupart des incendies difficiles des zones frontalières.

Selon Len Arndt, directeur des services sur le terrains pour le nord de la province, et responsable de la lutte contre les feux de forêt, « si la deuxième moitié de la saison des feux de forêt est semblable à la première, il pourrait s'agir de la pire saison en 50 ans ».



Saskatchewan's CCFM representative, Hon. Colin Maxwell, Minister for Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture, officially accepts two CL-215 water-bombers from Don Davis, MP for Saskatoon East, at a ceremony held May 1, 1987, in Saskatoon.

Le ministre des Parcs, Loisirs et Culture de la Saskatchewan et le député de la circonscription de Saskatoon-Est接收了两架CL-215水罐机。

Colin Maxwell, ministre des Parcs, Loisirs et Culture, a reçu deux avions-citernes CL-215 du gouvernement fédéral ce jour-là.

La cérémonie a eu lieu le 1er mai dernier à Saskatoon.

SAVIEZ-VOUS QUE?

quand le bois est sec, la combustion est meilleure. La flamme est plus chaude et le bois laisse moins de dépôts dans la cheminée.

L'écorce d'un arbre peut être très mince ou très épaisse? L'écorce de bouleau peut avoir que 6,3 mm d'épaisseur ($\frac{1}{4}$ de pouce), tandis que l'écorce d'un séquoia géant peut mesurer jusqu'à 60 cm d'épaisseur (deux pieds).

près d'un tiers de la superficie totale de la terre est recouverte de forêts.

DID YOU KNOW?

when firewood is dry, combustion is more efficient? The fire burns hot, more cleanly and you have less chimney deposit.

people are the main cause of forest fires and are responsible for about 57%: Lightning causes 43%.

the bark of a tree can be very thin or very thick? The bark of a birch tree may be only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6.3 mm) thick, while the bark of a giant sequoia can be as much as two feet (60 cm) thick.

SASKATCHEWAN INSTALLS GIS

Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture's Forestry Branch has become the seventh provincial forestry jurisdiction to install a Geographic Information System (GIS). An ARC/INFO System was installed in both Prince Albert and Regina in February 1987, with operational development starting in March 1987.

During the next 10 years, while the Provincial Forest Inventory is transferred to the computerized GIS, developing methods for evaluating 34 essential and high-priority resource values will be pursued on a priority basis.

Six of the original 34 resource values were chosen for a pilot project evaluation at Fort à La Corne Forest east of Prince Albert. These were Forest Inventory, Forest Management, Silviculture, Fisheries, Wildlife and Parks.

Data collection and development of procedures to deal with the six values is expected to be completed in September 1987. Maps and reports for each value will be produced by January 1988. As the process expands to include the rest of the commercial forest in Saskatchewan, the end products should serve as priorities to help develop more effective integrated resource management policies.

The project is funded by the Federal Government/Canadian Forestry Service through the Capital Direct Delivery portion of the Canada/Saskatchewan Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA).

PREPARING FOR ONSLAUGHT OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE

Although last year's Provincial Dutch Elm Disease (DED) Survey, conducted by Saskatchewan Parks Recreation and Culture, detected no outbreaks of the disease in Saskatchewan, vigilance continues.

At risk are Saskatchewan's 12 million cultivated elm trees and uncultivated native elms in the Souris River Valley, Qu'Appelle River Valley and the Cumberland Delta. The disease, caused by a fungus transmitted by elm bark beetles, is invariably fatal to infected elm trees.

On July 7, a gathering of concerned parks department representatives from communities across Saskatchewan met in Brandon, Manitoba, for a DED workshop. The workshop was sponsored by Manitoba Natural Resources and Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture, directed no outbreaks of the disease in Saskatchewan, vigilance continues.

Can Saskatchewan resist the relentless onslaught of DED?

Madan Pandita, Head of the Dutch Elm Survey for Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture, thinks there is a chance.

"Unlike Manitoba, where native elm trees are distributed across the entire southern portion of the province, our native elms are concentrated in the river valleys of eastern Saskatchewan. As a consequence, we have a much better chance of isolating and containing the disease, should its presence be detected."



Le 15 août 1986, une cérémonie de signature a eu lieu à la Chambre des communes à Ottawa pour la transfert du papier-mill à Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. (à gauche à droite: Dave McInnes, Président de Weyerhaeuser; Larry Kyle, Conseiller pour le Gouvernement de la Saskatchewan; George McLennan, ministre responsable de la Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation et Bob Andrew, ministre du Développement économique et du Commerce.)

OBJECTIF: GESTION FORESTIÈRE INFORMATISÉE

Ile nouveau Système géographique d'information (S.G.I.) de la Saskatchewan pourra accroître l'efficacité des politiques de gestion intégrée des ressources en aidant à mettre au point de nouvelles méthodes d'évaluation de 34 sujets d'information sur les sources essentielles ou hautes priorités.

Le S.G.I. a fait son entrée en février 1987 au Service des forêts du ministère des Parcs, des Loisirs et de la Culture de la Saskatchewan. Prince Albert et Regina ont chacune reçu un système ARC/INFO, qui est en opération depuis mars dernier.

Au cours des 10 prochaines années, pendant que l'inventaire forestier provincial sera transféré à l'ordinateur, une des priorités d'utilisation du système sera de développer des méthodes pour évaluer les données d'information sur les ressources essentielles.

Un projet-pilote utilisant six des 34 sujets d'information sur les ressources sera appliquée à la forêt For à la Corne, à l'est de Prince Albert. Ces valeurs sont l'inventaire forestier, la gestion forestière, la silviculture, les pêches, la faune et les parcs.

La collecte des données du projet-pilote et le développement de la base à suivre pour les traiter devraient être complétées en septembre. Des cartes et des rapports sur chaque valeur seront produits d'ici janvier prochain. Graduellement, l'ensemble des forêts commerciales de la province sera intégré à ce système.

Le Service canadien des forêts appuie ce projet grâce à un financement direct de dépenses en immobilisation sous l'Entente Canada-Saskatchewan concernant la mise en valeur des ressources forestières.

Les participants y ont vu des arbres atteints et ont appris à reconnaître les symptômes de la maladie. Ils ont aussi reçu du matériel informatif expliquant les procédures d'échantillonage en vue d'analyses de laboratoire.

La répartition particulière des ormes dans Saskatchewan offre peut-être une chance d'enrayer le mal, d'après le directeur du Relève provincial sur la maladie holmboise de l'orme, Madan Pandita. "Contrairement au Manitoba, où les ormes sont distribués dans tout le sud de la province, les nôtres sont concentrés dans les vallées de l'est. Nous avons donc de meilleures chances d'isoler et de contenir la maladie, si elle se manifeste."

Le relève de 1986 a révélé la présence de maladie à St. Lazare, près des frontières du Manitoba et le long de la rivière Souris, près de la frontière du Dakota du Nord. Le relève de 1987 a porté sur ces deux zones au moyen de recherches sur le terrain et de photos aériennes infrarouges. Enfin, des piéges à phénomènes pour les scolytes de l'orme ont été fournis aux communautés les plus importantes du sud de la province.

Le nombre de malades à St. Lazare, près des frontières du Manitoba et le long de la rivière Souris, près de la frontière du Dakota du Nord, le relève de 1987 a porté sur ces deux zones au moyen de recherches sur le terrain et de photos aériennes infrarouges. Enfin, des piéges à phénomènes pour les scolytes de l'orme ont été fournis aux communautés les plus importantes du sud de la province.

LICENCE AGREEMENTS IMPROVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

The business of managing Saskatchewan's forests has taken a big step forward with the introduction of a new Forest Management Licence Agreement (FMLA) system.

Two of Saskatchewan's five anticipated FMLAs have now been signed, one each with Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. at Prince Albert and L & M Wood Products Ltd. at Gladstone. These two agreements secure a number of key objectives for significant portions of the commercial forest. These include full and effective use of timber resources, appropriate levels of forest renewal and management, and the maintenance and expansion of the forest industrial employment base.

Historically, the major responsibility for forest renewal rested in the hands of the provincial government. The forest industry, without long-term secure tenure to wood supplies and no firm renewal obligations, focused on commercial exploitation of the resource. Before the agreements, management of Saskatchewan's forests was accomplished through an unwieldy set of regulations. In future, Saskatchewan's commercial forests will be managed largely in partnership with the forest industry by contractual agreement.

The value of the pulp and paper mill will increase from about \$248 million to \$498 million, and 215 full-time jobs will be created on the site. When completed, the paper mill will be the second largest of its kind in Canada, capable of producing approximately 200 000 tons of "uncut freesheet" paper a year, about one-sixth of the total Canadian production capacity.

Under the FMLA system,

forest companies will contribute to and manage a reforestation trust fund for their lease areas in exchange for security of long-term tenure to wood supplies. Fees for these reforestation trust funds have been set at levels which ensure appropriate levels of forest renewal and management.

Colin Maxwell, Minister for Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture, says shifting the costs

and responsibility for forest renewal from the government to those who benefit directly from the forest harvest "is an important step forward in the management of our forest resources".

The details of each FMLA vary, but each company is required to produce five-year operating and 20-year management plans for examination by the province. The agreements will be reviewed every five years, and renewed if company performance has been satisfactory.

The Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. agreement, which included Weyerhaeuser's purchase of the government-owned pulp mill at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, was particularly fruitful. Weyerhaeuser also bought the government-owned sawmill at Big River, Saskatchewan. This will encourage full use of green saw timber within the agreement area and an overall pattern of timber-use that matches the profile of the resource.

In addition to the expansion and modernization of the existing pulp and paper mill, a new mill will be constructed on the same site. When completed, the new mill will be the second largest of its kind in Canada, capable of producing approximately 200 000 tons of "uncut freesheet" paper a year, about one-sixth of the total Canadian production capacity.

The value of the pulp and paper mill will increase from about \$248 million to \$498 million, and 215 full-time jobs will be created in the Prince Albert area. As well, a total of 2 700 person-years of short-term employment will be created by the project. Maxwell says the licence agreements will provide the forest industry with secure long-term access to great timber resources and ensure that adequate renewal is carried out by the companies on their lease areas.

Culture, considère qu'un pas important a été franchi dans la gestion des ressources forestières de la Saskatchewan en remettant à ceux qui profitent directement de la forêt les frais et la responsabilité du reboisement à long terme.

Les ententes prévoit l'achat par la Weyerhaeuser Canada de deux usines appartenant au gouvernement de la Saskatchewan, celle de pâte à papier de Prince Albert et la scierie de Big River. Elles pourront ensemble utiliser plus efficacement la matière ligneuse.

La modernisation et l'expansion de l'usine de pâte à papier s'accompagneront de la construction d'une usine de fabrication de papier sur le même site. L'usine sera la deuxième en importance au Canada dans la fabrication de papier non-couche de pâte maigre. Sa capacité de production annuelle de 200 000 tonnes représentera le sixième de la capacité nationale.

Les deux usines créeront 215 emplois permanents et leur valeur passera de 284 à 498 millions de dollars. Le travail de construction nécessitera 2 700 années-personnes.

Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture



Minister's Message

Many of you have seen television and print advertisements that talk about the importance of Canada's forest industry and its competitive position in the world market.

These advertisements are part of a two-year national campaign which the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers initiated to make Canadians more aware of our forests and their vital contribution to our economy.

Ontario is very much a part of this initiative. Our forest industry has a message to deliver and we want to make sure that this message gets through.

My ministry has also embarked on a complementary program to make people more sensitive to forest management, and more aware of the contributions made by spin-off industries to the economic and social fabric of this province. We are working with the Canadian Forestry Service to develop an education program for schools. We're also involved in the production of videos, posters, information kits, and much more.

Some of you may have seen our refrigerated tree seedling cargo trucks bearing the slogan "Ontario's Growing Forests". We want to use every opportunity to stress the importance of our forests. This message must be repeated many times and in many ways if we are to build support and understanding.

But federal and provincial governments aren't the only agencies promoting forestry awareness. The industry itself is also hard at work, especially groups like the Ontario Forestry Association and the Ontario Forest Industries Association.

That's the kind of co-operative effort we need. Ontarians have a vested interest in our forests — for timber, for tourism, and for their traditions. It good sense, but ensure that we

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soons ont sans la télévision ou de la publicité sou- canadienne et sa compétitivité sur les marchés internationaux.

Ces messages font partie d'une campagne nationale de deux ans lancée par le Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts pour conscientiser les Canadiens à la forêt et à sa contribution vitale à notre économie.

L'Ontario contribue activement à cette initiative. Notre industrie forestière a un message à communiquer et nous voulons qu'il soit bien compris.

Mon ministère s'est aussi engagé dans un programme complémentaire pour sensibiliser la population à l'aménagement forestier. Ce programme cherche aussi à faire valoir les contributions apportées par les industries connexes au bien-être économique et social de la province. Nous collaborons avec le Service canadien des forêts pour développer un programme d'éducation scolaire. Nous produisons entre autres des documents vidéo, des affiches, des troupes d'information.

Les gouvernements fédéral et provincial ne sont pas les seuls à promouvoir la sensibilisation au secteur forestier. L'industrie elle-même travaille fort, particulièrement l'Association forestière de l'Ontario et l'Association des industries forestières de l'Ontario.

C'est de ce genre d'effort coopératif dont nous avons besoin. La prospérité des Ontariens passe par la forêt, le bois, le tourisme et dans le maintien de leurs traditions. Nous ne devons pas l'oublier.

Mot du ministre

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION NEWS

Ontario's forests provide numerous economic, ecological and social benefits to the province. These benefits include not only the employment created by the forest industry (about 150 000 jobs related directly and indirectly to the industry), but also the fish and wildlife habitat, tourist and recreational attractions, and other environmental and social benefits of a green Ontario.

Modern forest management involves not only foresters and forest companies, but a wide range of other experts — such as fish and wildlife biologists, environmentalists and research scientists — and the general public, who bring their own variety of expertise to the planning process.

Forest management planning by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources involves working with the public and with the forest users to ensure responsible stewardship of this valuable resource. The process of planning for their use takes into account these different "values". The public is encouraged to participate in the preparation, review and inspection of timber management plans for specific forest areas. These plans are reviewed and updated every five years and are followed annually.

Two-thirds of the 26 million hectares of land under timber licence in Ontario is covered by 30 Forest Management Agreements (FMAs). On the other third, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) is responsible for regeneration and other activities, and the companies are responsible for harvesting.

The FMAs, first introduced in 1980, are signed by the Minister of Natural Resources and the forest companies, which undertake to carry out prescribed activities in site preparation, regeneration, tending, roadbuilding and harvesting in the agreement areas.

Four MNR technology development units in different regions of the province test and develop the latest forest management techniques for application in their areas. MNR is also assisting

The 20-year agreements are reviewed by MNR every five years. If the company is meeting its obligations, the FMA is renewed for another five-year period. Since 1980, a total of 329 000 hectares of forest have undergone regeneration treatments, tending and site preparation by forest companies under FMAs.

Planned forest management means that harvesting and regeneration go hand-in-hand so that the resource continues to be renewed. Different harvesting techniques are used to adapt local conditions and priorities. Forest sites are evaluated to determine where the most intensive forest management will take place.

Ontario's forests will normally regenerate naturally after they are depleted by harvesting, fire, insects or disease. But site preparation, seeding or planting can be used to accelerate the natural process and to control the species and quality of trees in the new forest.

In many instances, cutovers are being categorized by their "degree of primeness". A "prime" site will yield a high return on investment when all costs, returns and rotation lengths are considered. Site primeness can also be taken into account in decisions on where to harvest.

MNR distributes over two billion seeds a year for direct seeding and seedling production and research. In 1986-1987, the ministry shipped 155 million seedlings from its own and private greenhouses and nurseries to planting sites across Ontario.

Another aspect of forest renewal is identifying the strongest, healthiest, straightest, fastest-growing trees to be planted on prime sites. That entails tree improvement through selective breeding in seed orchards and genetic research involving "cloning" of superior trees to produce identical offspring.

Four MNR technology development units in different regions of the province test and develop the latest forest management techniques for application in their areas. MNR is also assisting

the establishment of a new Northern Forest Biology Centre on the campus of Lakehead University in Thunder Bay.

Fire and pests are part of the natural life cycle of forests. Controlling damage from both these natural phenomena is also part of MNR's mandate. In 1986, 1 099 fires destroyed 145 461 hectares of forest. The previous 10-year average was 1 700 fires, which consumed 234 000 hectares annually. Ontario's success rate in controlling fires during the initial attack is better than 95%, based on a five-year average.

Fire management also includes fire prevention and early detection; fire area planning and co-ordination, research and development in fire management technology, and the use of planned and controlled fires to prepare areas for regeneration.

In the past decade, severe infestations by the spruce budworm, the jack pine budworm and the gypsy moth necessitated extensive aerial spraying in Ontario. In 1985, the MNR launched the largest forest protection spray project in provincial history. Spraying of the biological insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) on more than a million hectares of forest over two years brought encouraging results in 1987. While these pests will never be eradicated, they appear to be declining.

Keeping track of Ontario's forests is another function of the natural resources ministry. One-twentieth of the province is inventoried every year. The Forest Resources Inventory (FRI) is done by a combination of aerial photography, photo-interpretation and ground verification to provide a picture of the extent, nature and condition of the forest.

The FRI consists of statistics, maps, photographs and a computerized data base. At the Centre for Remote Sensing, techniques have been developed to assess tree regeneration from the air. The centre is now experimenting with sophisticated satellite imagery.

WHAT ONTARIO'S DOING

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources is working hard to make people more aware of how important forests are, how we manage them and how much forest industries mean to the Ontario economy.

"Ontario's Growing Forests" is the theme of the provincial forest awareness program, characterized by the program's distinctive "thumbprint", the outline of a white pine and a seedling. The thumbprint appears on all new publications produced by the ministry as well as on promotional items — such as lapel pins, litter bags, buttons, stickers and posters.

The ministry is also involved in raising the public's awareness in a number of other ways:

- the thumbprint appears on refrigerator vans, which transport nursery stock to planting sites;



PROTECTION ET GESTION FORESTIÈRES

Les forêts ontariennes apportent de nombreux avantages économiques, écologiques et sociaux à la province. Ces bénéfices dépassent les 150 000 emplois directs et indirects reliés aux forêts; ils incluent aussi l'habitat faunique et aquatique, les attractions touristiques et récréatives et plusieurs avantages environnementaux et sociaux de la "verte" Ontario.

Le gestionnement forestier de nos jours comprend l'apport non seulement des ingénieurs forestiers mais aussi d'un grand nombre de spécialistes de différents domaines et du grand public pour en arriver à répondre à tous les besoins reliés à l'utilisation de nos forêts.

Le ministère des Richesses naturelles de l'Ontario (MRNO) requiert donc la participation du public et de nombreux experts forestiers, compagnies forestières, biologistes, chercheurs scientifiques et environnementaux dans la planification de la gestion forestière.

Les ventes annuelles de produits forestiers ontariens atteignent plus de 9,2 milliards de dollars; les exportations comptent pour 3,4 milliards de dollars.

L'industrie forestière est au 6^e rang des employeurs manufacturiers en Ontario et se classe au 7^e rang pour la valeur totale de ses ventes.

Plus des trois quarts de l'emploi manufacturier du nord-ouest est attribuable à l'industrie forestière.

Le Sud de l'Ontario emploie 58 % des travailleurs de produits forestiers manufacturiers.

L'Ontario compte plus de 7 000 moulins et 24 compagnies forestières majeures.

L'arbre-emblème de l'Ontario est le pin blanc.

a poster has been produced and distributed throughout the province along with a guide to encourage teachers to use it for lessons;

- Woody the Talking Tree, a character who extols the value of Ontario's forest resources, has delighted children and adults alike in Ontario's provincial parks and at special events around the province.

Other projects in the works include:

- a pocket-book of forest facts involving co-operation with private industry;
- a video demonstrating Ontario's forest management programs;



Des ballons, des affiches, des autocollants, des sacs à courses et des macarons — voilà quelques objets qui ont servi à mieux faire connaître la forêt en Ontario.

deux tiers des 26 millions d'hectares de forêts soumis à des concessions de droits de coupe sous licence. L'autre tiers est du ressort du ministère pour la régénération et la gestion, et des compagnies pour la récolte.

D'ailleurs, la récolte et la régénération sont intimement liées dans la gestion planifiée des forêts pour en assurer le renouvellement.

Les méthodes de récolte sont déterminées par les priorités et les conditions locales. Une évaluation des sites indique les endroits qu'il faudra gérer plus intensivement.

Plusieurs territoires de coupe sont classés par degrés de qualité. Un site de premier ordre offrira le meilleur retour d'investissement après considération des coûts, des revenus d'exploitation et de la fréquence de coupe. La qualité peut aussi influencer les décisions sur les sites de récolte.

La gestion des incendies comprend la prévention et la détection précoce, la planification et la coordination des effets sur le terrain, la recherche et le développement en technologie de gestion des incendies, et l'utilisation de feux contrôlés pour préparer des zones à la régénération.

De graves invasions de la tordeuse des bourgeois de l'épinette, de la tordeuse du pin gris et de la spongipore ont nécessité des arrosages aériens à grande échelle au cours des dix dernières années.

Le ministère a lancé en 1985 le plus vaste programme d'arrosage forestier de l'histoire de l'Ontario.

L'insecticide biologique Br (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) a été répandu sur plus d'un million d'hectares de forêts en deux ans.

Les résultats sont encourageants : la population d'infestations a diminué de 95 %.

Le ministère des Richesses naturelles de l'Ontario distribue plus de deux milliards de graines par année pour la mise en terre et pour la production et la recherche sur les jeunes pousses. En 1986-1987, le ministère a expédié aux sites de régénération 155 millions de jeunes pousses produites dans les serres et pépinières provinciales et privées.

Quatre unités régionales dédiées au développement technologique du ministère testent et développent les dernières techniques d'aménagement forestier. Le ministère travaille aussi étroitement à l'implantation d'un Centre de biologie des forêts nordiques sur le campus de l'université Lakehead à Thunder Bay.

bi-monthly bulletins to keep MNR staff up to date on forest awareness program initiatives; a "forest file", which can be easily updated and expanded, for use by the media;

- media tours of sites affected by provincial forest management initiatives

Ontario is committed to fostering a better understanding and appreciation of Ontario's forests through the provincial forest awareness program.

TREE TALKS FORESTRY IN ONTARIO PARKS

It wasn't the sun or an attack of bush fever, but thousands of campers and provincial park visitors went home this summer telling their friends about a talking tree.

They also went home knowing more about the management of Ontario's forests than they had before. The source of both was Woody Pin Pin, a three-metre tall white pine who walks, sings, rattles his branches and loves having his picture taken. Woody, the brainchild of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, has been talking about forests at provincial parks, shows, parks, community events, public libraries and schools since his introduction in 1986.

Woody was designed by the Ministry's Communications Services Branch, in conjunction with a costume-maker from the musical show "CATS". Two scripts and a set of lyrics were prepared by Waterwood Productions Inc., of Toronto, working with the Ministry's Forest Resources Group and Communications Services Branch. Two 20-minute skits involve Woody and either a famous Hollywood producer or a private

Woody was a big hit. One week after the tour hit the road, parks staff began contacting the Communications Services Branch to ask for return visits. Darren Cole, the actor who portrayed Woody, even came with an appropriate costume for the audience. At the end of each show, he raised his arm and gave a salute adapted from the Star Wars movie: "May the Forest be with you."

Woody the Talking Tree, accompanied by a "famous" Hollywood producer, toured Ontario's provincial parks this past summer.

Woody Pin Pin, accompagné d'un "célèbre" metteur en scène de Hollywood, a visité les parcs provinciaux de l'Ontario l'été dernier.

envoyer sur les grands chemins. Deux comédiens et un gérant l'ont promené dans toutes les régions et ont visité 24 parcs provinciaux entre le 27 juin et le 8 août. Dès la première semaine de représentations, le service des communications du MRNO a commencé à recevoir des demandes de rappel!

Woody s'est pavane devant des auditeurs atteignant 250 personnes. Il s'est produit jusqu'à quatre fois en deux jours dans les plus grands parcs provinciaux. Il a distribué 10 000 exemplaires du journal bilingue "Les forêts de l'Ontario... en plein essor", comportant des articles sur la gestion forestière, sa protection, son industrie et ses usages récréatifs. Les enfants ont reçu des jeux et cassettes reliés à la forêt. Plus de 5 000 macarons se sont envolés avec le message "Les forêts de l'Ontario... en plein essor" flanqué de pins blancs.

C'est la compagnie Waterwood Productions Inc., de Toronto, qui a produit les textes et les paroles des chansons interprétées par Woody. Waterwood a aussi sélectionné les membres de la troupe. L'acteur Darren Cole a trouvé la conclusion la plus appropriée en adaptant une célèbre partie tirée de La Guerre des Étoiles (ou des Satellipoètes): Que la Forêt soit avec vous!

Ministry of Natural Resources Ontario Ministère des Ressources naturelles Ontario

Ontario

Minister's Message

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C'est de ce genre d'effort coopératif dont nous avons besoin. La propriété des bois n'a pas passé par la forêt, le bois va travailler à nouveau dans la manufacture, dans la tradition. Nous devons tous l'oublier.

Mot du ministre

FORUM

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION NEWS

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in the implementation of the forest management plan for Ontario's forests.

The FRI consists of statistics, maps, photographs and a computerized data base. At the Centre for Remote Sensing, techniques have been developed to assess forest regeneration from the air. The centre is now experimenting with sophisticated satellite imagery.

QUE FAIT L'ONTARIO?

Le ministère des Richesses naturelles s'affaire à éveiller la population de l'Ontario à l'importance des forêts, à leur gestion et à leur contribution à l'économie.

Le thème de la campagne est "Les forêts de l'Ontario... en plein essor" et se caractérise par sa signature: la silhouette d'un pin blanc et d'un jeune plant. La signature apparaît sur toutes les publications produites par le ministère et sur des outils promotionnels comme des épingletons, des sacs à ordures, des macarons, des autocollants et des affiches.

Le ministère s'emploie à consciencier la population de nombreuses façons:

- La signature apparaît sur les remorques réfrigérées qui transportent les plantes vers les sites de mise en terrains;
- une affiche a été distribuée dans toute la province, ainsi qu'un livret encourageant les professeurs à l'utiliser pendant les cours;
- Woody Pin Pin, l'arbre parlant, un personnage qui souligne la valeur des ressources forestières ontariennes, a fait faire chez les petits et grands visiteurs des parcs provinciaux et des événements spéciaux de la province des médias sur les sites touchés par les initiatives provinciales en matière de gestion forestière

D'autres projets sont en chantier

— Un guide de poche sur la forêt, préparé en collaboration avec l'industrie;

— un vidéo expliquant les programmes de gestion forestière de l'Ontario;

— des bulletins bimensuels pour tenir le personnel du MRNO au courant des activités du programme de sensibilisation de la population à l'importance de la forêt; et

— des visites de représentants des médias sur les sites touchés par les initiatives provinciales en matière de gestion forestière

Plus les temps de l'emploi manufacturier diminuent, et plus il attire de la main-d'œuvre.

Le succès de l'Ontario dépend des travailleurs de production forestière et industrielle.

Ontario compte plus de 700 000 personnes dans le secteur forestier.

Les ententes de l'Ontario couvrent les zones couvertes par un accord

the establishment of a new Northern Forest Biology Centre on the campus of Lakehead University in Thunder Bay.

Fire and pests are part of the natural cycle of forests. Controlling damage from these natural phenomena is also part of MNR's mandate. In 1980, a total of 329 000 hectares of forest have undergone regeneration treatments, tending and site preparation by forest companies under PMAs.

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La régénération passe également par le choix des espèces les plus saines, les plus droites et à maturité optimale devant être plantées sur les sites de première qualité.

D'autre part, la préparation des sites, l'ensemencement ou la plantation peuvent être utilisées pour accélérer la régénération naturelle et pour contrôler les espèces et la qualité des sujets de la nouvelle forêt.

Les plans de gestion de la forêt sont destinés à la participation du public lors de leur préparation, leur révision et leur inspection. Le ministère de l'environnement connaît des différentes valeurs des utilisateurs. Il assure alors une gestion responsable de la forêt, cette précieuse ressource.

Les ententes d'aménagement forestier, dont les premières remontent à 1980, sont signées entre les compagnies forestières et le ministère. Elles sont établies pour une période de 20 ans, révisées tous les cinq ans et renouvelées pour cinq autres années si la compagnie a rempli ses engagements en matière de travaux silvicoles, de régénération, de construction de routes et de récolte dans les zones couvertes par un accord.

Depuis la première entente en 1980, 329 000 hectares de forêt ont subi de tels travaux. Trente ententes semblables couvrent les

FORUM

WHAT ONTARIO'S DOING

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources is working hard to make people more aware of how important forests are, how we manage them and how much forest industries mean to the Ontario economy.

"Ontario's Growing Forests" is the theme of the provincial forest awareness program, characterized by the program's distinctive "thumbprint", the outline of a white pine and a seedling. The thumbprint appears on all new publications produced by the ministry as well as promotional items — such as lapel pins, litter bags, buttons, stickers and posters.

The ministry is also involved in raising the public's awareness in a number of other ways:

- the thumbprint appears on refrigerator vans, which transport nursery stock to planting sites;
- balloons, posters, stickers, litter bags and pins — some of the items Ontario is using to promote forest awareness



PROTECTION ET GESTION FORESTIÈRES

Les forêts ontariennes appartiennent à de nombreux avantages économiques, écologiques et sociaux à la province. Ces bénéfices dépassent les 150 000 emplois directs et indirects reliés aux forêts, ils incluent aussi l'habitat animal et aquatique, les attractions touristiques et récréatives, et plusieurs avantages environnementaux et sociaux de la "verte" Ontario.

Les incendies et les insectes font partie du cycle naturel des forêts et le ministère a pour mandat de contrôler leurs dommages.

Le taux de succès ontarien à combattre les feux à leur origine dépasse 97% sur une moyenne de cinq ans. Quelque 1 099 incendies ont ravagé 145 461 hectares de forêt en 1986. La moyenne des 10 années précédentes atteint 1 700 feux, qui ont détruit 234 000 hectares, annuellement.

La gestion des incendies comprend la prévention et la détection précoce, la planification et la coordination des effets sur le terrain, la recherche et le développement en technologie de gestion des incendies, et l'utilisation de feux contrôlés pour préparer des zones à la régénération.

Tous ces efforts de la forêt sont destinés à la participation du public lors de leur préparation, leur révision et leur inspection. Le ministère de l'environnement connaît des différentes valeurs des utilisateurs. Il assure alors une gestion responsable de la forêt, cette précieuse ressource.

La régénération passe également par le choix des espèces les plus saines, les plus droites et à maturité optimale devant être plantées sur les sites de première qualité.

D'autre part, la préparation des sites, l'ensemencement ou la plantation peuvent être utilisées pour accélérer la régénération naturelle et pour contrôler les espèces et la qualité des sujets de la nouvelle forêt.

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■ bi-monthly bulletins to keep MNR staff up to date on forest awareness program initiatives;

- a "forest file", which can be easily updated and expanded, for use by the media;
- media tours of sites affected by provincial forest management initiatives;

Ontario is committed to fostering a better understanding and appreciation of Ontario's forests through the provincial forest awareness program.

Other projects in the works include:

- a pocket-book of forest facts involving co-operation with private industry;
- a video demonstrating Ontario's forest management programs,

They also went home knowing more about the management of Ontario's forests than they had before. The source of both was Woody Pin Pin, a three-metre tall white pine who walks, sings, dances with his branches and loves having his picture taken. Woody, the brainchild of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, has been talking about forests at sportsmen shows, parks, community events, public libraries and schools since his introduction in 1986.

Woody was designed by the Ministry's Communications Services Branch, in conjunction with a costume-maker from the musical show "CATS". Two scripts and a set of lyrics were prepared by Waterloo Productions Inc., of Toronto, working with the Ministry's Forest Resources Group and Communications Services Branch. Two 20-minute skits involve Woody and either a famous Hollywood producer or a private

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Woody the Talking Tree, accompanied by a famous Hollywood producer, toured Ontario's provincial parks this past summer.

Woody Pin Pin, accompagné d'un célèbre metteur en scène de Hollywood, en tournée dans les parcs provinciaux d'Ontario l'été dernier

l'envoyer sur les grands chemins. Deux comédiens et un gérant sont dans toutes les régions et dans toutes les provinces entre le 27 juillet et le 8 août. Dès la première semaine de représentations, le service des communications du MRNO a commencé à recevoir des demandes de rappel.

De grandes invasions de la tordeuse des bourgeois de l'épinette, de la tordeuse du pin gris et de la spongipore ont détruit plus de 250 000 hectares. Il a été produit jusqu'à quatre fois en deux jours dans les plus grands parcs provinciaux. Il a distribué 10 000 exemplaires du journal bilingue "Les forêts de l'Ontario... en plein essor", contenant des articles sur la gestion forestière, la protection, son industrie et ses usages récréatifs. Et ce n'est pas tout: des balles de bois ont été distribuées à l'ensemble des parcs provinciaux d'Ontario l'été dernier.

Woody Pin Pin a fréquenté les expositions sportives, les parcs, les événements communautaires, les écoles et les bibliothèques depuis sa naissance, en 1986. C'est une création du service des communications du ministère des Richesses naturelles de l'Ontario. Woody Pin Pin a été créé par un comédien professionnel. Ses sketches de 20 minutes clacun reproduisent un dialogue entre Woody et un célèbre réalisateur de Hollywood ou un détective, ensemble, ils discutent de la vie des forêts et de l'importance d'une bonne gestion forestière.

Woody représente l'arbre-emblème de l'Ontario, le pin blanc: il mesure trois mètres et est animé par un comédien professionnel. Deux sketches de 20 minutes chacun reproduisent un dialogue entre Woody et un célèbre réalisateur de Hollywood ou un détective, ensemble, ils discutent de la vie des forêts et de l'importance d'une bonne gestion forestière.

Le succès de Woody a été tel que le MRNO a décidé de faire une série de sketches de 20 minutes chacun, basés sur des chansons interprétées par Woody. Waterloo a aussi sélectionné les membres de la troupe d'acteur Darren Cole a trouvé la conclusion la plus appropriée en adaptant une célèbre parole tirée de La Guerre des Étoiles (ou des Etoiles).

Woody est très populaire. Ses sketches sont très populaires et sont très appréciés par les enfants. Ils ont été créés pour être joués dans les écoles et les bibliothèques depuis sa naissance, en 1986. C'est une création du service des communications du ministère des Richesses naturelles de l'Ontario. Woody Pin Pin a été créé par un comédien professionnel. Ses sketches de 20 minutes chacun reproduisent un dialogue entre Woody et un célèbre réalisateur de Hollywood ou un détective, ensemble, ils discutent de la vie des forêts et de l'importance d'une bonne gestion forestière.

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TREE TALKS FORESTRY IN ONTARIO PARKS

It wasn't the sun or an attack of bush fever, but thousands of campers and provincial park visitors went home this summer telling their friends about a talking tree.

They also went home knowing more about the management of Ontario's forests than they had before. The source of both was Woody Pin Pin, a three-metre-tall white pine who walks, sings, dances with his branches and loves having his picture taken. Woody, the brainchild of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, has been talking about forests at sportsmen shows, parks, community events, public libraries and schools since his introduction in 1986.

Woody proved so popular that the Ministry of Natural Resources decided to send him on the road this summer. Waterloo provided a touring team of two professional actors and a stage manager. Beginning on June 27, 1987, the troupe reached all regions of the province and visited 24 Ontario provincial parks by the time the tour ended on August 8.

Despite occasional bad weather, Woody steered his staff before crowds of up to 250 people. In larger parks, four shows were presented over a period of two days. And Woody wouldn't let anyone leave empty-handed: the troupe distributed 10,000 copies of the tabloid "Ontario's Growing Forests", with articles on management of the forest, its protection, industry and recreation uses. For the kids, there are forest-related puzzles and games. Woody also gave out more than 5,000 buttons showing a silhouette of two white pines — the province's official tree — and the "Ontario's Growing Forests" message.

Woody was a big hit. One week after the tour hit the road, parks staff began contacting the Communications Services Branch to ask for return visits. Darren Cole, the actor who portrayed Woody, even came up with an appropriate message for the audience. At the end of each show, he raised his arm and gave a salute adapted from the Star Wars movie: "May the Forest be with you."

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FORUM

AL QUÉBEC, UN NOUVEAU RÉGIME FORESTIER!

Depuis le 1^{er} avril dernier, le Québec vit à l'heure d'un nouveau régime forestier. La réforme, profonde et d'une grande envergure, a commencé en fait au début des années 1970, lorsque le gouvernement a entrepris de réviser progressivement les concessions forestières. Elles surviennent à un moment crucial dans l'histoire socio-économique des forêts québécoises. En effet, la nouvelle loi sur les forêts (le projet de loi 150) apparaît au moment où, non seulement le concept de la forêt-lointaine devient de plus en plus important pour la population, mais également à une période où on appréhende un certain déficit de la matière ligneuse.

Avec le nouveau mode de gestion des forêts, qu'on appelle maintenant le nouveau régime forestier, on peut penser que les terres forestières du Québec pourront servir d'assez pour permettre, de multiples activités récréatives, et que les industries, de même que le secteur forestier dans son ensemble, y trouveront aussi des avantages économiques certains.

LES CARACTÉRISTIQUES DU NOUVEAU RÉGIME

Le nouveau régime forestier reconnaît donc la polyvalence de la forêt et considère que la récolte du bois et l'aménagement forestier dans son ensemble ne doivent plus compromettre les autres utilisations des terres forestières.

Le nouveau régime remplace donc les concessions forestières, les garanties d'approvisionnement et les permis de coupe par des contrats d'approvisionnement et d'aménagement forestier (CAAF) et des permis d'intervention en forêt publique. Cela, tout comme la création d'unités d'aménagement qui pourront cohabiter plusieurs utilisateurs forestiers, met fin aux droits exclusifs de certains sur une portion de la forêt du domaine public. Mais plus encore, les

droits des utilisateurs seront désormais assortis de devoirs dont le plus important est sûrement l'obligation qui leur est faite d'aménager "le" territoire sur la base du rendement soutenu, c'est-à-dire de s'assurer qu'il y aura une régénération satisfaisante des parterres de coupe. Les entreprises forestières devront pour cela respecter les règles définies par le gouvernement dans le manuel d'aménagement forestier et par les règlements qui régissent les interventions dans les forêts du domaine public.

Assumant plus de responsabilités en matière d'aménagement de la forêt, les entreprises auront par contre plus de latitude dans le choix des méthodes silvicoles qu'elles utiliseront. Elles devront toutefois atteindre les objectifs qui leur auront été fixés par le ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources dans le contrat d'approvisionnement et d'aménagement forestier.

Elles devront planifier leurs interventions à long terme par un plan général d'aménagement, à moyen terme par un plan quinquennal et, à court terme, par un plan annuel.

Le rôle jouera un rôle similaire dans l'aménagement des réserves forestières. Il assurera de plus la production des centaines de millions de plants nécessaires au reboisement et prendra à sa charge le "rattrapage". Il contrôlera le respect de la réglementation mise en place ainsi que l'atteinte des objectifs fixés par les contrats.

LA "RESPONSABILISATION" DES INTERVENANTS

L'un des aspects fondamentaux de ce nouveau régime forestier réside dans la "responsabilisation" des intervenants. L'entreprise ne coupe plus à même la forêt publique le bois dont elle a besoin pour fonctionner. Elle "préfère" dorénavant le bois, mais uniquement après avoir récupéré ce qui était disponible à d'autres sources que la forêt publique, en s'assurant qu'elle n'a pas au-delà des possibilités de la forêt et que cette même forêt va

Dans les mesures entrees en vigueur le 1^{er} avril 1987 se renouvelle notamment la création du statut de producteur forestier. Ce statut permet à son bénéficiaire d'obtenir une aide technique et financière de la part de l'État ainsi qu'un remboursement conditionnel de 85 % de l'impôt foncier sur les lots forestiers en aménagement.

THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

During the last few years, and particularly from 1979 to 1984, the Quebec pulp and paper industry went through intensive upgrading under the government modernization program. Under this program, the industry invested \$1.3 billion.

As a result, forest companies have improved their productivity and made significant profits. Shipments increased by 4.6%, while the operating rate of the plants reached an average of 92%.

During this period, the production of newsprint was the busiest sector in the Quebec pulp and paper industry, and in 1985 the plants increased their production capacity by 1.5%, reaching 4.4 million tonnes.

In 1985, pulp and paper companies maintained their profit level despite the fact that prices stagnated under the effect of deflationary pressures. By modernizing some plants, closing units, and installing new machinery, this industry increased its production capacity to 1.5%, reaching 4.4 million tonnes.

The industrial forest sector includes three groups of industries: the development industry, whose operations are linked to wood harvesting; the timber industry, which includes the cutting mills and manufacturers of bonded wood; and the pulp and paper industry. These three industries include 57 pulp and paper plants and 645 sawmills (softwood and hardwood). They also include many other types of plants involved in the manufacturing of products such as panels, posts, spindles, shingles, veneer, charcoal, essential oils, and firewood.

The development industry is also going through a very active period. In 1984-85, wood harvesting in Quebec produced 51.2 million cubic meters, with 24 million in public forests and 7.2 million in private woodlots. This resulted in the creation of 11,000 forest-related jobs.

pourvoir continuer à produire le même bois de qualité, idéalement en quantité suffisante. Ce qui va entraîner que l'entreprise doit faire des méthodes d'intervention qui protègent la végétation établie, s'assurer que la régénération naturelle est satisfaisante ou, si ce n'est pas le cas, procéder à du reboisement et, finalement, entretenir cette nouvelle forêt en voie de reconstruction.

Mais ce n'est pas tout. La "responsabilisation" des intervenants va beaucoup plus loin. Le nouveau régime forestier reconnaît que la forêt est polyvalente et que, par conséquent, d'autres personnes et organismes étrangers au secteur ont des droits sur la forêt.

NOUVELLE TARIFICATION BASÉE SUR LA VALUR MARCHANDE

Les entreprises forestières devront ainsi acquérir des droits basés sur la valeur marchande du bois qu'elles récolteront et elles devront assumer tous les frais entraînés par les travaux d'aménagement auxquels elles sont assujetties. Elles devront de plus contribuer à la protection des forêts (contre le feu, les insectes et les maladies) que l'État, ou les sociétés de conservation selon le cas, assurent en leur nom.

FORÊT PRIVÉE

Les mesures prévues par le nouveau régime forestier touchent surtout l'aménagement de la forêt du domaine public. Il ne faut pas s'étonner l'Etat étant propriétaires de 90 % des forêts commerciales du Québec, il est tout à fait normal que son effort de réglementation touche d'abord les forêts qui lui appartiennent.

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THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

The Quebec production capacity of processed wood was at approximately 85% in 1985, a level considered as very acceptable. The exceptional strength of the residential construction sector was certainly the highlight of the Quebec economy that year with 48,031 housing starts, 15% of salaries 18% of exports, and 3.8% of the Gross Internal Product.

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FORUM

LA FORÊT SOUTIENT 373 MUNICIPALITÉS

u Québec, l'activité forestière occupe une place des plus importantes dans le plan économique. On sait en effet qu'il y a 373 municipalités où plus de 15 % de la main d'œuvre travaille dans le secteur forestier. Il n'est donc pas exagéré de dire que le secteur forestier est vital pour l'économie québécoise. Comment en serait-il autrement lorsqu'on sait que les livraisons de l'industrie forestière s'élèvent à peu milliards de dollars annuellement et que ce secteur donne de l'emploi directement à 80 000 personnes? N'oublions pas que les industries du bois et des pâtes et papiers détiennent le premier rang des industries manufacturières du Québec, avec 14 % des emplois directs, 15 % des salaires, 18 % des exportations et 3.8 % du produit intérieur brut. Ce n'est pas peu!

Le secteur industriel forestier comprend trois groupes d'industries : l'industrie de l'exploitation, c'est-à-dire celle dans les opérations sont liées à la récolte du bois ; l'industrie du bois, qui comprend les usines de sciage et les manufactures d'agglomérés et, enfin, l'industrie des pâtes et papiers. Ces trois industries regroupent 57 usines de pâtes et papiers et 645 usines de bois de sciage (résineux et feuillus). Elles comprennent également de nombreux autres types d'usines : panneaux agglomérés, poteaux, bois pour fusées, bardages, placages, charbon de bois, huiles essentielles et bois de chauffage.

En 1985, la rentabilité des entreprises de pâtes et papiers s'est maintenue malgré des prix qui ont stagné sous l'effet des pressions déflationnistes. Grâce à la modernisation de certaines usines, grâce aussi à la fermeture de certaines unités et à l'installation de nouvelles machines, cette industrie est devenue plus productive, malgré l'augmentation de certains coûts fixes (ceux de la main-d'œuvre, par exemple).

L'EXPLOITATION

L'industrie de l'exploitation connaît également une période très active. En 1984-1985, le niveau de récolte de matière ligneuse a atteint au Québec 31,2 millions de mètres cubes, dont 24 millions en forêt publique et 7,2 millions en forêt privée. Onze mille emplois en forêt découlent directement de cette activité.

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Il s'écoule que les entreprises ont amélioré leur productivité et ont pu réaliser des profits assez substantiels. De plus, le taux d'augmentation des expéditions a été de l'ordre de 4.6 %, tandis que le taux d'opération des usines a atteint en moyenne 92 %.

Au cours de cette période, la fabrication du papier journal a été l'activité la plus importante de l'industrie québécoise des pâtes et papiers et les usines ont augmenté leur capacité de production de 1.5 % en 1985, atteignant 4.4 millions de tonnes.

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But this is not all. The increased accountability of participants goes much further. The new forest system will have to comply with the rules prescribed by the government in the Forest Management Manual or with the management standards set for forests in the public domain.

While forest companies will have more responsibilities in forest management, they will, on the other hand, have more latitude in their choice of silvicultural treatments. They will, however, have to meet the objectives set for them by the ministry of the Energy and Forest Resources in the timber supply and forest management agreement. Thus they will have to plan their management: in the long term, with a general management plan; in the medium term, with a five-year plan; and, in the short term, with an annual plan.

The government will play a similar role in the management of forest reserves. In addition, it will ensure the production of the hundreds of millions of plants required for reforestation, and will be responsible for the backlog. It will also ensure that the regulations are compiled with, and that the objectives set out in the agreements are met.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW SYSTEM

The new forest system recognizes the versatility of the forest and considers that timber harvesting and forest management must no longer hinder other possible uses of the forest.

The new system replaces forest concessions, guarantees of timber supply, and cutting permits with timber supply and forest management agreements and forest management permits in public forests. This, along with the creation of management units where several forest users will be able to operate together, puts an end to the exclusive rights of some people on a portion of the forest in the public domain. In addition, the rights of users will be accompanied by responsibilities, the most important of which is surely the obligation to manage "their" territory on the basis of allowable annual cuts, ensuring that cutting areas will beade-

économique québécoise cette année-là, et la mise en chantier de 48 031 logements qui peut certainement être considérée comme une performance exceptionnelle du Québec.

Par ailleurs, rappelons qu'au Québec les revenus de la vente des copeaux représentent près de 30 % des revenus des usines de sciage. Cette activité est donc très importante pour l'industrie du bois. En effet, la moitié du bois rond qui entre dans les sciences en ressource et de la qualité des terres publiques, d'une part, et la mise en production optimale des forêts publiques, d'autre part.

Quels sont les objectifs du Guide?

- Assurer la régénération de la forêt
- Protéger les lacs et les cours d'eau
- Protéger la faune
- Protéger les sites récréatifs
- Assurer la protection des sites d'utilité publique

DES INTERVENTIONS SELON LES NORMES

Depuis le 1^{er} avril 1987, les personnes qui interviennent dans les forêts du Québec doivent respecter de nouvelles normes. Ces dernières sont énoncées dans le *Guide des modalités d'intervention en milieu forestier*.

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One job in ten in Quebec is related to the forest sector

But private woodlots and their owners have not been left out in the new system. Among the measures which came into effect on April 1, 1987, there is the recognition of the status of forest producer. Anyone holding such status will be entitled to financial and technical assistance from the government, as well as a conditional reimbursement of 85% of property taxes on woodlots managed.

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FORUM

AU QUÉBEC, UN NOUVEAU RÉGIME FORESTIER!

Dès le 1^{er} avril dernier, le Québec vit à l'heure d'un nouveau régime forestier. La réforme, profonde et d'une grande envergure, a commencé en fait au début des années 1970, lorsque le gouvernement a entrepris de réviser progressivement les conventions forestières. Elle survient à un moment crucial dans l'histoire socio-économique des forêts québécoises. En effet, la nouvelle Loi sur les forêts (de la loi de 1970) apparaît maintenant non seulement le concept de la forêt-lorrière devant de plus en plus important pour la population, mais également à une période où on appréhende une certaine défaite de la nature ligneuse.

Depuis le nouveau mode de gestion des forêts, qui n'appelle maintenant le nouveau régime forestier, on peut penser que les terres forestières du Québec pourront servir d'assises perpétuelles à de multiples activités récréatives, et que les industriels, de même que le secteur forestier dans son ensemble, y trouveront aussi des avantages économiques certains.

LES CARACTÉRISTIQUES DU NOUVEAU RÉGIME

Le nouveau régime forestier reconnaît donc la polyvalence de la forêt et considère que la récolte du bois et l'aménagement forestier dans son ensemble ne doivent plus compromettre les autres utilisations des terres forestières.

LA "RESPONSABILISATION" DES INTERVENANTS

Le nouveau régime forestier réside dans la "responsabilisation" des intervenants. L'entreprise ne coupe plus à même la forêt publique le bois dont elle a besoin pour fonctionner. Elle "préfère" dorénavant ce bois, mais uniquement après avoir récupéré ce qu'était disponible à d'autres sources que la forêt publique, en s'assurant qu'elle ne va pas au-delà des possibilités de la forêt et que cette même forêt va

droits des utilisateurs seront désormais assortis de devoirs dont le plus important est sûrement l'obligation qui leur est faite d'aménager leur territoire sur la base du rendement soutenu, c'est-à-dire de s'assurer qu'il y aura une régénération satisfaisante des parterres de coupe. Les entreprises forestières devront pour cela respecter les règles définies par le gouvernement dans le manuel d'aménagement forestier et par les règlements qui régissent les interventions qui régissent les interventions ouïes.

Mais ce n'est pas tout. La "responsabilisation" des intervenants va beaucoup plus loin. Le nouveau régime forestier reconnaît que la forêt est polyvalente et que, par conséquent, d'autres personnes et organismes étrangers au secteur ont des droits sur la forêt.

NOUVELLE TARIFICATION BASÉE SUR LA VALEUR MARCHANDE

Les entreprises forestières devront ainsi acquitter des droits basés sur la valeur marchande du bois qu'elles récolteront et elles devront assumer tous les frais entraînés par les travaux d'aménagement auxquels elles sont assujetties. Elles devront de plus contribuer à la protection des forêts (contre le feu, les insectes et les maladies) que l'État, ou les sociétés de conservation selon le cas, assure en leur nom.

FORÊT PRIVÉE

Les mesures prévues par le nouveau régime forestier touchent surtout l'aménagement de la forêt du domaine public. Il ne faut pas s'en étonner. L'État étant propriétaire de 90 % des forêts commerciales du Québec, il est tout à fait normal que son effort de réglementation touche d'abord les forêts qui lui appartiennent.

Dans les mesures entrees en vigueur le 1^{er} avril 1987 se retrouvent notamment la création du statut de producteur forestier. Ce statut permettra à son bénéficiaire d'obtenir une aide technique et financière de la part de l'État ainsi qu'un remboursement conditionnel de 85 % de l'impôt foncier sur les lots forestiers en aménagement.

THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

During the last few years, and particularly from 1979 to 1984, the Quebec pulp and paper industry went through intensive upgrading under the government modernization program. Under this program, the industry invested \$1.3 billion.

As a result, forest companies have improved their productivity and made significant profits. Shipments increased by 4.6%, while the operating rate of the plants reached an average of 92%.

During this period, the production capacity of processed wood was at approximately 85% in 1985, a level considered as very acceptable. The exceptional strength of the residential construction sector was certainly the highlight of the Quebec economy that year with 48,031 housing starts, Quebec's best performance so far in that field.

In Quebec, revenues from the sale of chips represent close to 30% of the total sawmill revenues, a very important activity of the timber industry. Indeed, half of the round wood entering sawmills comes out in chips. In 1985, chip production reached 4.2 million anhydride tonnes and prices varied between \$72 and \$77 per anhydride metric tonne.

The development industry is also going through a very active period. In 1984-85, wood harvesting in Quebec produced 31.2 million cubic meters, with 24 million in public forests and 7.2 million in private woodlots. These three industries include 57 pulp and paper plants and 645 sawmills (softwood and hardwood). They also include many other types of plants involved in the manufacturing of products such as panels, posts, spindles, shingles, veneer, charcoal, essential oils, and firewood. This resulted in the creation of 11,000 forest-related jobs.

Il s'ensuit que les entreprises ont amélioré leur productivité et ont pu réaliser des profits assez substantiels. De plus, le taux d'augmentation des expéditions a été de l'ordre de 4,6 %, tandis que le taux d'opération des usines a atteint une moyenne 92 %.

Au cours de cette période, la fabrication du papier journal a été l'activité la plus importante du secteur forestier pour l'économie québécoise. Comment en serait-il autrement lorsqu'on sait que les livraisons de l'industrie forestière s'élèvent à neuf milliards de dollars annuellement et que ce secteur donne de l'emploi directement à 80 000 personnes? N'oublions pas que les industries du bois et des pâtes et papiers détiennent le premier rang des industries manufacturières du Québec, avec 14 % des emplois directs, 15 % des salaires, 18 % des exportations et 3,8 % du produit intérieur brut. Ce n'est pas peu dire!

Le secteur industriel forestier comprend trois groupes d'industries : l'industrie de l'exploitation, c'est-à-dire celle dont les opérations sont liées à la récolte du bois ; l'industrie du bois, qui comprend les usines de sciage et les manufactures d'agglomérés et, enfin, l'industrie des pâtes et papiers. Ces trois industries regroupent 57 usines de pâtes et papiers et 645 usines de bois et sciage (résineux et feuillus). Elles comprennent également de nombreux autres types d'usines : panneaux agglomérés, poteaux, bûches pour fusées bardées, planches, charbon de bois, huiles essentielles et bois de chauffage.

L'EXPLOITATION

L'industrie de l'exploitation connaît également une période très active. En 1984-1985, le niveau de récolte de matière ligneuse a atteint au Québec 31,2 millions de mètres cubes, dont 24 millions en forêt privée et 7,2 millions en forêt publique. Onze mille emplois en forêt découlent directement de cette activité.

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La vigueur exceptionnelle de la construction résidentielle a été sans aucun doute le facteur le plus marquant de la conjoncture

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L'INDUSTRIE DES PÂTES ET PAPIERS

Au cours des dernières années, et plus particulièrement de 1979 à 1984, l'industrie papetière québécoise s'est modernisée intensément grâce au programme gouvernemental de modernisation. Ce programme lui a permis de faire des investissements de 1,3 milliard de dollars



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With a favourable exchange rate and high production and demand levels, the timber industry made significant profits. According to the Ministry's estimates, the 1986 performance was just as good, if not better, than that of 1985, which is encouraging!

FORUM

LA FORÊT SOUTIENT 373 MUNICIPALITÉS

Le Québec, l'activité forestière occupe une place importante dans le secteur forestier. La fabrication du papier journal a été l'activité la plus importante du secteur forestier pour l'économie québécoise. Comment en serait-il autrement lorsqu'on sait que les livraisons de l'industrie forestière s'élèvent à neuf milliards de dollars annuellement et que ce secteur donne de l'emploi directement à 80 000 personnes?

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Au cours de cette période, la fabrication du papier journal a été l'activité la plus importante du plan économique. On sait en effet qu'il y a 373 municipalités ou plus de 30 % de la main-d'œuvre travaillant dans le secteur forestier. Il n'est donc pas exagéré de dire que le secteur forestier est vital pour l'économie québécoise. Comment en serait-il autrement lorsqu'on sait que les livraisons de l'industrie forestière s'élèvent à neuf milliards de dollars annuellement et que ce secteur donne de l'emploi directement à 80 000 personnes?

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FORUM

A VISION OF TREES — THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOREST INDUSTRY

Tew Brunswick is a vast ocean of trees, through which the compass alone can guide us.

Sir J. Alexander, 1849

Seen from the air, New Brunswick's forests still resemble the vast ocean described in 1849. But whereas in Sir Alexander's time the province's forest industry was just beginning, today it constitutes the socio-economic mainstay of the province.

Were it not for the forest industry, New Brunswick's economy would quite simply falter and possibly collapse. The bare statistics tell the tale:

New Brunswick has the highest percentage of productive forest land in Canada, covering 6.1 million hectares, or 85% of the province. Roughly 31% of New Brunswick's manufacturing output — \$1.3 billion annually — involves forest products. Over half of the province's 66 single industry towns are forest-based. Most significantly, one out of every seven New Brunswick jobs is related directly or indirectly to the forest industry.

What does this mean in human terms? It means that 36 000 New Brunswickers rely on their forest heritage for economic support. These people are employees of pulpwood and lumber mills as well as boatbuilders, furniture manufacturers, barrel makers, artisans and other traditional woodworkers. They are pulpwood truck drivers, foresters, forest rangers and fire fighters. They are also teachers, shop owners, postal clerks. The list goes on.

As well, they must submit a five-year operating plan, to detail their harvesting, silviculture, wildlife and watershed protection activities. Plans for mill operations also must be reported. Licensees failing to follow the Act may lose their licenses.

The province guarantees good management practices by specifying the amount of silviculture licensees must undertake each year. It also offers silviculture and other assistance to the province's private woodlot owners — all 35 000 of them — through independent organizations called the wood marketing boards.

New Brunswick's production forest land falls into three categories. The majority (48%) is Crown land, owned by the province, and managed under license by large forest products companies. The remainder is private lands, owned by either forest products companies (20%) or smaller woodlot owners (32%).

Under the Act, forest products companies manage their licensed Crown land according to strict government standards.

They must submit 25-year management plans that deal with the entire forest within the license. Individual stands are assessed with respect to age, health, location and the wildlife habitat they provide. This information allows managers to make long-term harvesting and silviculture plans that will ensure the continuance of a healthy, productive forest.

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■ Flottage sur Green Gold, le vert message pour New Brunswick.

■ Le lancement du message de L'or vert/Green Gold, au Nouveau-Brunswick.

New Brunswick is on the leading edge of forest policy for long-term management of forest land in Canada.

The majority of the 30 recommendations for a National Forest Sector Strategy have already been implemented in New Brunswick.

We are ahead of the rest of Canada in focusing on maintaining the long-term dynamics of healthy, stable and well-balanced forest ecosystems. At least four other provinces have looked very closely at our Crown Lands and Forests Act and our licensee system in the process of developing their own new policies.

Crown forest land in New Brunswick is divided into ten licenses, each managed by a forest company under a 25-year management plan which must be reviewed every five years. The first review process is now underway.

We are now focusing more intently on wildlife habitat. Our forest policy currently has certain controls on the size of clearcuts and operations in relation to deer yards and streambeds. We will be working with industry and woodlot owners as we develop our habitat policies. Eventually, habitat data will be fed into the Geographical Information System to be part of the changing forest model which helps forest managers make their decisions.

Very few industries need to be so future-oriented. Everything we do today has implications for tomorrow. It's good to know we're on the leading edge, and forest industry is to be congratulated.

Morris Green
Minister
Ministre



Le Nouveau-

Brunswick est à

garder des politiques

de gestion à long terme

pour les terres forestières au Canada.

Le Nouveau-

Brunswick a déjà mis en vigueur la majorité des

30 recommandations de la stratégie nationale pour le secteur forestier.

Nous sommes en avance sur le reste du Canada du fait que nous avons nos efforts sur le maintien de la dynamique à long terme d'un écosystème forestier sain, stable et bien équilibré. Au moins quatre autres provinces ont examiné attentivement notre Loi sur les terres et les forêts de la Couronne et notre système de droits de coupe sous licence alors qu'ils sont en voie d'établir leurs propres politiques.

Les terres forestières de la Couronne au Nouveau-Brunswick sont réparties entre dix détenteurs de licences; chacun de ces permis est géré par une compagnie forestière en vertu d'un plan de gestion de 25 ans, qui doit être révisé tous les cinq ans. La première révision est d'ailleurs en cours.

Nous nous concentrons maintenant plus attentivement sur l'habitat faunique. Notre politique forestière actuelle établit certains contrôles sur l'ampleur des coupes à blanc et des opérations en rapport avec les refuges de chevreuils et les cours d'eau. Nous travaillerons avec l'industrie et les propriétaires forestiers au développement de nos politiques sur l'habitat. Les données sur l'habitat seront un jour entrées au Système géographique d'information pour être intégrées au modèle forestier dynamique qui aide les gestionnaires forestiers à prendre des décisions.

Bien peu d'industries ont besoin d'autant de planification. Tout ce que nous faisons aujourd'hui se répercutera sur l'avenir. Il est bon de savoir que nous sommes des meneurs; l'industrie forestière du Nouveau-Brunswick doit en être félicitée.

Mot du ministre

L'IMPORTANCE DE L'INDUSTRIE FORESTIÈRE

Le Nouveau-Brunswick est un vaste océan d'arbres, où seule une boussole peut nous guider.

Sir J. Alexander, 1849

Vues des airs, les forêts du Nouveau-Brunswick ressemblent encore au vaste océan décrit en 1849. Mais tandis que l'industrie forestière ne faisait alors que commencer, elle constitue aujourd'hui le pôle socio-économique de la province.

Si ce n'était de l'industrie forestière, l'économie du Nouveau-Brunswick vacillerait et peut-être même s'écroulerait. Les statistiques sont éloquentes.

Les 6,1 millions d'hectares de forêts productives couvrent le plus haut pourcentage (85%) de la superficie d'une province canadienne. Environ 31 % des ventes de produits manufacturés (1,3 milliard de dollars annuellement) sont ramenées à des producteurs forestiers.

La loi rigoureusement appliquée de la Couronne en 1982 a posé un jalon dans la protection et la gestion à long terme des forêts. Les termes de cette loi sont dictés par le mode de tenue des terres forestières au Nouveau-Brunswick.

On divise les terres forestières de la province en trois catégories. Le plus grand (48%) appartient à la province (terres de la Couronne) et est géré sous licence par de grandes compagnies forestières. Le reste appartient à des intérêts privés: les compagnies forestières en détiennent 20 % et les propriétaires de boisés, 32 %.

La loi rigoureusement appliquée de la Couronne en 1982 a fait du Nouveau-Brunswick un centre de recherche forestier de renommée internationale.

Pour les Nouveaubrunswickois, cela signifie que 36 000 personnes comptent sur le soutien économique des forêts. Ces employés travaillent dans des usines de sciage ou de papier à papier, ou des chantiers navals; ils fabriquent des meubles ou des tonneaux, sont artisans ou pratiquent d'autres métiers traditionnels du bois. Ils sont conducteurs de camions de bois, forestiers, garde-forestiers et

Dès plans d'opération sur cinq ans sont aussi exigés, avec le détail des récoltes, des travaux silvicoles et des activités de protection de la faune et des plans d'eau;

FORUM

NACKAWIC — THE TOWN THAT FORESTRY BUILT

Nackawic is a community of 1 500 people in western

New Brunswick. Located on the Saint John River, it is one of 33 single-industry communities in the province which depend on the forest for survival.

St. Anne Industries Co. Ltd. is the major employer of Nackawic. The company operates St. Anne Nackawic Pulp and Paper Co., Southampton Sawmill; Valley Forest Products Ltd.; and St. Anne Chemical Co. Ltd. The company directly employs over six hundred people in the area. Hundreds of other people from Nackawic and surrounding communities also depend on the forest for their employment. The company's annual payroll is about \$30 million.

Steven Hawkes is the safety and training officer for the company. He is also mayor of Nackawic.

The people of Nackawic are proud of their many accomplishments. That pride is being passed on to young children in the community. Elementary students are involved in a program called "People of the Forest". Parents and company officials participate in the program, which teaches students the importance of the forest in their community and the roles of the men and women who work in the industry.

■ Steven Hawkes is the safety and training officer for the company. He is also mayor of Nackawic.

■ St. Anne Nackawic Pulp and Paper Co., Southampton Sawmill.

■ The town of Nackawic, located on the Saint John River, is one of 33 single-industry communities in the province which depend on the forest for survival.

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FORUM

A FOREST FOR ALL SEASONS

Wether you are a private-woodlot owner interested in actively managing your forest land, a lover of forested areas or simply someone wanting to find quiet relaxation away from everything, Prince Edward Island's six Demonstration Woodlots have something to offer you.

The woodlots, designed to promote recreational use of Island forests and demonstrate proper woodlot management techniques, are conveniently located across the Island. They were established in the early 1980s by the Department of Energy and Forestry under the Canada-Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA).

Each woodlot is open to the public and provides a scenic haven while exhibiting many interesting aspects of forest development and management. All Demonstration Woodlots are accessible by car, with a series of road signs indicating forest practices and plantations along the way. For those who want to take a closer look, there are interpretive trails for walking, hiking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. These trails vary from 1 to 1.5 kilometers in length, and take about an hour to walk.

Each trail has been developed for use on three levels. First, visitors can enjoy a self-guided walking tour using the many interpretive signs along the way. For a more detailed self-guided tour, brochures are available at the trail entrance. The information in the brochure corresponds with numbered stops along the trail. In addition, the brochures include a map and interesting facts about the natural history and wildlife of the woodlot. Guided tours directed for the specific interests of groups and organizations can be arranged.

All six Demonstration Woodlots illustrate similar management techniques, but specific forest characteristics make each interesting and unique. Foxley River, located on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, includes native wetland species such as black spruce and eastern larch.

posed to do — dians in a truly — Forestry.

LES ÉPINETTES ÉNERGIQUES DE L'ÎLE

Combien peut-on tirer de kilowatts d'une épinette? Les gens de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard connaîtront sûrement la réponse bientôt.

En effet, le gouvernement de l'Île du Prince-Édouard va satisfaire aux nouveaux besoins en électricité à partir d'usines cogénérationnées à énergie fonctionnant au bois dont on récupérera la chaleur à des fins industrielles ou commerciales. Ces installations ouvriront un marché aux surplus actuels de bois de qualité inférieure.

La construction de ces usines entraînera une expansion importante de l'industrie forestière, conciliable avec les objectifs sylvicoles à long terme de la forêt. Elle permettrait de reboiser avec de meilleurs peuplements les terres qui sont occupées par des tiges à faible valeur marchande.

Gordon Baskerville, doyen du département de Forêtiers de l'université du Nouveau-Brunswick, a aidé la province à déterminer la capacité de ses forêts. Le rapport de M. Baskerville confirme que les forêts de l'île n'ont pas de problème de quantité mais bien

et démontre des techniques adaptées à wet conditions. Delicate wildflowers cover the spongy forest floor, and a wide variety of birds inhabit this secluded, picturesque woodland.

Camp Tamawabey, sur les bords de l'Ellis River, offre des scènes naturelles boisées en plus de la culture de pin rouge. Ces pins rouges sont les premiers à être plantés dans cette zone. En automne, la végétation colorée crée un environnement attrayant pour les photographes.

For further information about Prince Edward Island's Demonstration Woodlots, contact the Prince Edward Island Department of Energy and Forestry, Charlottetown.

DID YOU KNOW?

Island sawmills produce 16 million board feet of lumber annually. This represents only 50% of our requirements.

58% of Island homes use wood as a heat source, and that the 120 000 cords of fuelwood burned each winter displaces \$18 million worth of imported fuel oil.



SAVIEZ-VOUS QU'?

Le Québec, comme l'organisation nationale de sensibilisation au secteur forestier est une grande réussite. Obtenir l'assentiment unanime d'un ministre fédéral et de ses 10 homologues provinciaux sur un projet qui touche chaque province aussi intimement, c'est une réussite qui peut inspirer d'autres projets (la nouvelle Stratégie nationale pour le secteur forestier canadien, par exemple). Le Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts doit voir à compléter cette stratégie et la mettre en place.

La reconnaissance des propriétaires de bois dans la stratégie revêt un intérêt particulier pour l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et les autres provinces maritimes. Ils doivent être assistés, à titre de gestionnaires forestiers, dans leurs efforts pour accroître la contribution du secteur forestier au produit national brut.

L'Île-du-Prince-Édouard a des réalisations et des objectifs similaires. La province a un plan de développement forestier de 20 ans et vient de produire son livre blanc sur la politique forestière, une première dans l'histoire de la gestion forestière de l'île. Ce livre blanc jette les bases d'une législation fort attendue.

La deuxième phase de la campagne traitera de questions d'intérêt régional. Les Canadiens de l'Atlantique pourront alors découvrir comment la même gestion forestière les touche et comment ils peuvent contribuer à la croissance de l'industrie forestière dans leur région.

En terminant, je veux remercier et féliciter tous ceux qui ont participé jusqu'à maintenant à la campagne nationale. L'industrie et les organisations forestières, de même que les ministères fédéral et provinciaux des forêts, j'espère que la phase II de la campagne réussira à susciter l'intérêt de nombreux Canadiens envers une industrie vraiment canadienne.

Mot du ministre

FORUM

P.E.I. SPRUCES UP ENERGY SUPPLY

ow many kilowatts in a spruce? The people of Prince Edward Island may soon find out.

The Island government has announced it is considering wood-fuelled, co-generation plants to meet the province's new electricity needs in areas where there is no electricity.

"Co-generation is an efficient way of supplying energy for electrical generation and spatial heat," said Energy and Forestry Minister Allison Ellis. "The kind of system we are looking at will give us several megawatts of electrical generation as well as providing hot water heating for commercial and industrial buildings. In the last few years, we have discovered that the Island's forests have the potential to provide large quantities of wood fuel, and we have just begun to use this potential to supply energy in this province."

Dr Gordon Baskerville, Dean of Forestry at the University of New Brunswick, has been helping Prince Edward Island determine the capacity of the Island's forests. Dr. Baskerville's analysis have confirmed conclusions already reached by staff of the Forestry Branch of the Department, that Prince Edward Island's forest resource problem is one of quality, not quantity, said Mr. Ellis. Dr. Baskerville tells us that there is presently a surplus of tree species native to Prince Edward Islands were named.

Balots were printed and distributed so that Islanders could vote for their favourite tree. After a tight race, red oak (*Quercus rubra*) was declared the winner in December 1986. A bill was sent to the Provincial Legislature where all parties agreed that red oak was an excellent choice. It was officially proclaimed Provincial Tree by the Legislature in May 1987.

The construction of a wood-fuelled co-generation plant would mean an important expansion in the forest industry. The most attractive element of this expansion is its consistency with the Province's long-term silviculture plan. Not only would the proposed wood-fuelled generating plants provide woodlot owners with a new market for their product, they would also provide the opportunity to recover sites now occupied by low-quality, non-merchantable wood, and to reforest them with a better crop.

"Unless we start using the vast amount of material our forests produce every year, our forest lands are going to die and become unproductive," said the Minister. "We need to get that material marketed for fuel if we ever hope to produce more pulpwood and sawlogs and maintain the picture-quality of our forests and environment."

Perhaps the largest stand on the Island is Royalty Oaks in East Royalty, just outside of Charlottetown. This area has been designated as a Natural Forested Area and is easily accessible to anyone who wants to see oaks growing in their natural state. A brochure describing Royalty Oaks, its history and the plants and animals that live there, is available from the Island Nature Trust, P.O. Box 265, Charlottetown, P.E.I., C1A 7K4.

La forêt de BROOK VALLEY a récemment accueilli son huitième millionième planté le 25 mai dernier sous l'œil vigilant de M. et Mme Norbert Morrison, à leur propriété de Pleasant Grove.

L'honorable Gerald S. Merrithew, ministre d'État aux Forêts et aux Mines du Canada, et l'honorable Allison Ellis, ministre de l'Énergie et des Forêts, ont planté cet arbre, résultant de l'Entente Canada-Île-du-Prince-Édouard concernant l'exploitation de la ressource forestière. Quelque 1 600 propriétaires de terres battues sous le Plan de gestion des forêts privés bénéficient de la collaboration fédérale-provinciale pour mieux gérer leurs terres.

Cette cérémonie démontre que les initiatives forestières fédérales-provinciales sont en voie d'accrue à contribution de l'industrie forestière à l'économie de la Province", a déclaré M. Merrithew.

Les méthodes techniques de gestion sont appliquées partout mais les particularités naturelles de chaque forêt en font des sites uniques.

Le site de FOXLEY RIVER, en bordure du golfe St-Laurent, est peuplé d'espèces adaptées aux forêts humides comme l'épinette noire et le mélèze, et démontre les techniques de gestion en milieu humide.

Le province a stabilisé les objectifs de l'industrie forestière en fonction du nouveau Plan de développement des ressources forestières.

On peut se procurer une brochure décrivant Royalty Oaks, son histoire, sa faune et sa flore auprès de la Fondation de la nature de l'Île (Island Nature Trust), C.P. 265, Charlottetown, I.P.-E., C1A 7K4.



"ISLAND OF FORESTS"

The response by Islanders to forest management has been exceptional and I wanted to document it on film, said Pollard. I hope the film will be shown to woodlot owners, school children and the general public, so that Islanders will realize the importance of forests to our province's economy and environment.

For more information on "Island of Forests", contact The Canadian Forestry Service, P.O. Box 190, Charlottetown, P.E.I., C1A 7K2, (902) 566-7061 or The Dept. of Energy & Forestry, P.O. Box 2000, Charlottetown, P.E.I., C1A 7N8, (902) 368-4700.

The five-year joint agreement was signed in 1983, allocating over \$20 million to forest management programs. To date, \$15 million have been spent on activities such as reforestation, stand improvements, and road construction.

Now, in the final year of the agreement, forest industry goals have been set by the province under the newly completed 20-year Forest Resource Development Plan.

The plan sets realistic goals for the forest industry on Prince Edward Island over the next 20 years, and outlines what silvicultural operations are necessary in the future to achieve these goals, said Mr. Ellis. In 1987-88, alone, 2.8 million trees will be planted and stand improvement operations will be conducted on 565 hectares of land.

Edward Island welcomed its eight millionth tree seedling May 25th, 1987, under the watchful eyes of Mr. and Mrs. Norbert Morrison of Pleasant Grove, P.E.I., on whose property the event took place.

The Hon. Gerald S. Merrithew, Canada's Minister of State for Forestry and Mines, and the Hon. Allison Ellis, Prince Edward Island's Minister of Energy and Forestry, planted the seedling, the eighth millionth under the Canada-Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA).

This ceremonial planting shows that our federal/provincial forestry initiatives are well on the way to ensuring that the forest industry is becoming a much more important contributor to the economic status of this province", said Mr. Merrithew.

plantés en 1955 ont été les premiers plants cultivés dans une série de l'île. Ce travail va au crédit de [sic] Mr. Frank Gaudet, le premier directeur de la foresterie de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Le bois de BROOK VALLEY a reçu au cours plusieurs espèces étrangères comme le Douglasia taïloïde et l'épinette de Norvège. On y réalise des plantations à maturité, des émondages précommercialisés et des tests de provenance. Les installations du Parc de ski de Brookvale à proximité en font un excellent endroit pour les amateurs de ski et de raquette.

Le sentier de AUBURN traverse plusieurs sites forestiers jeunes plantations, vieilles forêts et regorgent de fleurs colorées et les forêts sont fréquentées par du gibier comme la perdrix et la lièvre.

Les aurores de VALLEYFIELD comprennent des boisés de pins blancs panoramiques et de spectaculaires représentants des géants de l'Est comme le pin blanc et la pruche de l'Est. De nombreux oiseaux et fleurs sauvages apportent à la splendeur du paysage.

Le bois de NEW HARMONY attire les photographes en automne par une combinaison de bois francs naturels à maturité et plus de plantations de bois mou. Des fougères sauvages, des lichens et des fleurs sauvages complètent la beauté de ce coin isolé.

Le site de CAMP TAMAWEY, sur les rives de la rivière Ellis, se compose de plantations à maturité et de boisés naturels panoramiques. Les pins rouges qui y ont



LA FORÊT EN TOUTES SAISONS

es six boisés de démonstration répartis sur l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard s'offrent à toutes les personnes désireuses de profiter de la quiétude des forêts tout en découvrant les techniques de gestion des boisés.

Chaque boisé est facilement accessible par voie terrestre et parsemé d'affiches fourrées expliquant la nature des plantations et des travaux silvicoles qui y sont pratiqués. Des sentiers d'interprétation de 1 à 1.5 km pour les marcheurs, excursionnistes, skieurs et raquetiers permettent d'y voir de plus près.

Les sentiers ont été développés pour trois types d'usage. Une visite autoguidée se limite aux panneaux d'interprétation qui bordent les sentiers. Un brouillard est également disponible à l'entrée des pistes. L'histoire naturelle et la faune du boisé y sont aussi présentées à l'aide d'une carte.

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Ministère de l'Energie et des Forêts
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Department of Energy and Forestry



Nova Scotia Nouvelle-Écosse

Minister's Message

Programs such as the Green Gold/L'or vert campaign play an important role in making Nova Scotians aware of the importance and value of our forest and wildlife resources.

Such awareness is crucial in our province where 75% of the forest land is privately held, and half of the total is in small woodlots owned by 30 000 individual landowners.

In recent years, we've made real progress in encouraging these landowners to manage their forest land more actively. Since 1977, 6 000 have made a commitment to this end. Many have formed group management ventures and have hired silviculture crews to do the work they couldn't do themselves.

And forest management has also intensified on industrial holdings and Crown land.

With the implementation of our new Forestry Policy and Wildlife Policy, we will be making greater efforts to inform the public about the need for continued investment in the forests of Nova Scotia.

The Green Gold/L'or vert campaign will help urban dwellers, in particular, to see that money spent in the forestry community today can secure a more prosperous future for all the people



Des prochains mois la campagne Green Gold tiendra lieu dans la sensibilisation des Néo-Écossais à la valeur et à l'importance des ressources fauniques et forestières.

Une telle conscience est essentielle dans notre province, où 75 % des terres forestières sont de propriété privée. Et la moitié des propriétés privées se répartissent entre 30 000 petits propriétaires de boisés.

Des progrès réels ont été accomplis au cours des dernières années pour encourager les petits propriétaires à une gestion forestière plus active. Depuis 1977, 6 000 d'entre eux se sont engagés à cette fin. Plusieurs se sont regroupés en entreprises de gestion et ont embauché des équipes silvicoles pour réaliser ce qu'ils ne pouvaient faire eux-mêmes.

La gestion forestière s'est aussi intensifiée sur les terres des groupes industriels et celles de la Couronne.

La mise en oeuvre de notre politique forestière et de notre politique de la faune amènera des efforts plus soutenus pour informer le public de la nécessité de continuer à investir dans les forêts de la Nouvelle-Écosse.

En outre, la campagne L'or vert/Green Gold aidera les citadins à constater que l'argent investi dans les communautés forestières peut assurer la prospérité de l'ensemble de la population.

Mot du ministre

100 MILLIONTH SEEDLING PLANTED

It's his turn, Lands and Forests Minister Ken Streach officiated at the planting ceremony of the 100 millionth seedling produced since the first provincial tree nursery was established 60 years ago.

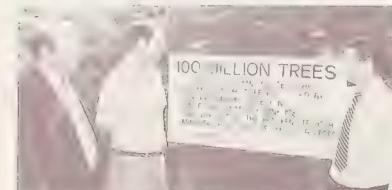
The red spruce seedling was planted in Elmsvale, Halifax County, on a woodlot owned by Jim Poole, a member of Conform Forest Management Ltd.

Mr. Poole's woodlot is one of more than 150 area woodlots now being managed by this group management venture.

"This seedling is symbolic of the great progress we have made in reforestation in Nova Scotia, particularly during the past five years", Mr. Streach said.

Annual seedling production reached the one million mark in 1967 since then there's been a steady increase.

Seedling production this year will exceed 25 million.



■ Le 100 millionième semis a été produit dans une pépinière provinciale dans un boisé appartenant à Jim Poole (à droite) de Elmsvale, comté de Halifax. Le président de la Conform Forest Management Ltd., John Dechman, participe à cet événement.

LE CENT MILLIONIÈME PLANT EN TERRE

Les pépinières de la Nouvelle-Écosse ont produit cent millions de plants en 60 ans. Le ministre des Terres et des Forêts, Ken Streach, a souligné ce fait écrit, en plantant le cent millionième arbre sur un boisé appartenant à Jim Poole.

Mr. Poole est résident de Elmsvale, comté de Halifax, et membre de la Conform Forest Management Ltd. Il possède un des 150 boisés gérés par la Conform.

Ce plant symbolise les magnifiques progrès que nous avons accomplis en reboulement dans la province, particulièrement au cours des cinq dernières années, a déclaré M. Streach.

La production annuelle a atteint un million en 1967. L'accroissement annuel a été constant depuis cette date. Plus de 25 millions de plants seront produits en 1987.

DID YOU KNOW?

Forests cover 50% of Nova Scotia's land area.

In Nova Scotia there are some 30 different kinds of native trees, with softwoods making up about 70% by volume. Twelve kinds supply all the province's industrial wood.

Nova Scotia has 30 000 individual owners of small woodlots. They hold more than half of the province's 10.8 million acres of forest land.

En Nouvelle-Écosse, il y a quelque 30 espèces d'arbres indigènes, dont 70% sont des boisés. Douze types d'arbres supplient tous l'industrie forestière de la province. Il y a 30 000 propriétaires de boisés privés qui possèdent plus de la moitié des 10,8 millions d'acres de terres forestières.

Le climat froid et humide de la Nouvelle-Écosse est idéal pour la croissance de l'épinette rouge. Dans les meilleurs habitats, elle peut atteindre 90 pieds de hauteur et jusqu'à 10 pieds de diamètre. L'espèce peut vivre 200 ans et il lui faut 60 ans pour atteindre des dimensions propres à la coupe.

L'épinette rouge se classe première en Nouvelle-Écosse pour le bois d'œuvre et seconde quant au volume de bois de bûche.

À titre de fournisseur principal de bois d'œuvre et de bois à pâtre, l'épinette rouge mérite l'honneur d'être désignée "arbre-émblème de la Nouvelle-Écosse", a proclamé M. Streach.

"It also symbolizes the growth and expansion of our nurseries which, by next year, will produce more than 30 million seedlings per year."

The Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests now operates three nurseries in the province. A fourth, which will have a production capacity of five million seedlings, is being built. The new facility will also include a forestry education complex.

The Department produced and shipped its first seedlings from the provincial nursery at Lawrenceburg in the Annapolis Valley in 1927. From then until 1952, approximately 150 000 seedlings were produced each year.

Annual seedling production reached the one million mark in 1967 since then there's been a steady increase.

Seedling production this year will exceed 25 million.

"Since the 19th century the red spruce has been the mainstay of the Nova Scotia lumber industry," he said. "It's also been an important pulpwood species and has become the leading softwood species for reforestation."

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Nova Scotia Nouvelle-Écosse

Minister's Message

Programs such as the Green Gold/L'or vert campaign play an important role in making Nova Scotians aware of the importance and value of our forest and wildlife resources.

Such awareness is crucial in our province where 75% of the forest land is privately held, and half of the total is in small woodlots owned by 30 000 individual landowners.

In recent years, we've made real progress in encouraging these landowners to manage their forest land more actively. Since 1977, 6 000 have made a commitment to this end. Many have formed group management ventures and have hired silviculture crews to do the work they couldn't do themselves.

And forest management has also intensified on industrial holdings and Crown land.

With the implementation of our new Forestry Policy and Wildlife Policy, we will be making greater efforts to inform the public about the need for continued investment in the forests of Nova Scotia.

The Green Gold/L'or vert campaign will help urban dwellers, in particular, to see that money spent in the forestry community today can secure a more prosperous future in the province.

Ken Streach
Minister
Atmosphere



Des prochains mois, la campagne Green Gold/L'or vert tiendra un rôle important dans la sensibilisation des Néo-écossais à la valeur et à l'importance des ressources fauniques et forestières.

Une telle conscience est essentielle dans notre province, où 75 % des terres forestières sont de propriété privée. Et la moitié des propriétés privées se répartissent entre 30 000 petits propriétaires de boisés.

Des progrès réels ont été accomplis au cours des dernières années pour encourager les petits propriétaires à une gestion forestière plus active. Depuis 1977, 6 000 d'entre eux se sont engagés à cette fin. Plusieurs se sont regroupés en entreprises de gestion et ont embauché des équipes sylvicoles pour réaliser ce qu'ils ne pouvaient faire eux-mêmes.

La gestion forestière s'est aussi intensifiée sur les terres des groupes industriels et celles de la Couronne.

La mise en œuvre de notre politique forestière et de notre politique de la faune amènera des efforts plus soutenus pour informer le public de la nécessité de continuer à investir dans les forêts de la Nouvelle-Écosse.

En outre, la campagne L'or vert/Green Gold aidera les citadins à constater que l'argent investi dans les communautés forestières peut assurer la prospérité de l'ensemble de la population.

Mot du ministre

100 MILLIONTH SEEDLING PLANTED

This summer, Lands and Forests Minister Ken Streach officiated at the planting ceremony of the 100 millionth seedling produced since the first provincial tree nursery was established 60 years ago.

The red spruce was planted in Elmsdale, Halifax County, on a woodlot owned by Jim Poole, a member of Conform Forest Management Ltd.

Mr. Poole's woodlot is one of more than 150 area woodlots now being managed by this group management venture.

"This seeding is symbolic of the great progress we have made in reforestation in Nova Scotia, particularly during the past five years," Mr. Streach said.

Annual seeding production reached the one million mark in 1967. Since then there's been a steady increase.

Seeding production this year will exceed 25 million.



The 100 millionth seedling produced at provincial nurseries was planted on June 19 by Lands and Forests Minister Ken Streach (centre) on a woodlot owned by Jim Poole (right) of Elmsdale, Halifax County. Also present were John Dechman, president of Conform Forest Management Ltd., and a local group venture.

LE CENT MILLIONNIÈME PLANT EN TERRE

Les pépinières de la Nouvelle-Écosse ont produit cent millions de plants en 60 ans. Le ministre des Terres et des Forêts de la Nouvelle-Écosse dirige trois pépinières dans la province. Une quatrième est en construction, avec une capacité de production de cinq millions de plants. La nouvelle installation comprendra aussi un centre d'éducation forestière.

Le ministère a produit et expédié en 1977 ses premiers plants à la pépinière provinciale de Lawrencetown. Depuis lors jusqu'en 1982, la production s'est élevée à 150 000 plants par année.

La production annuelle a atteint un million en 1967. La croissance a été constante depuis cette date. Plus de 25 millions de plants seront produits en 1987.

Le climat froid et humide de la Nouvelle-Écosse est idéal pour la croissance de l'épinette rouge. Dans les meilleurs habitats, elle peut atteindre 90 pieds de hauteur et deux pieds de diamètre. L'espèce peut vivre 200 ans et il faut 60 ans pour arrondir des dimensions propres à la coupe.

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Des trente différentes espèces d'arbres originaires de la Nouvelle-Écosse, 70% se classent dans le bois mûr. Le bois industriel est tiré de douze espèces d'arbres.

En Nouvelle-Écosse, 30 000 propriétaires de boisés détiennent plus de la moitié des 108 millions d'acres de terres forestières.

Now in Nova Scotia, there are some 30 different kinds of native trees, with softwoods making up about 70% by volume. Twelve kinds supply all the provincial timber trade.

They hold more than half of the province's 10.8 million acres of forest land.

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FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

The Honourable Len Simms, Newfoundland Minister of Forest Resources and Lands and the Honourable John Crosbie, then federal Minister of Justice, signed a federal/provincial forestry agreement in April of last year allocating a budget of \$48 million to be spent on forestry over a four-year period.

The agreement is the third in a series of cost-shared agreements between both governments. The first two were called Forestry Subsidiary Agreement (F.S.A.) I and II, the last of which expired on March 31, 1986, having been extended one year. The new agreement is known as the Forest Resource Development Agreement.

In a statement during the signing ceremonies, Mr. Simms said the new agreement will see an average annual expenditure of \$12 million, \$3 million more than that of F.S.A. II.

He also said about 5,000 jobs are to be created over the four-year period, or approximately 1,250 jobs annually. Jobs, he said, which would not exist at all if the negotiations of this major agreement with Ottawa had not been successful.

Before the first agreement of this kind had been signed in 1974, the province had no real means of taking any significant curative action against centuries of neglect, wasteful cutting methods, fire and insect infestation. Mr. Simms said that since 1974, "Some

ODD AND ENDS de BRIC et de BRO

NATIONAL FOREST POSTER CONTEST WINNER

A nh Nguyen, 16, of Winnipeg, has won top honours in the Canadian Forestry Association's 27th Annual Forest Poster Contest. Anh created her poster while a Grade 10 student at Gordon Bell High School where her teacher was Henry Huber.

Other winners of the National Contest were Tricia Lacastra, Second Place, age 11, from Grand Falls, Newfoundland; Kim McCluskey from Saint John, New Brunswick and Benoit Pontbriand, age 18, from St. Eustache, Quebec, tied for Third Place and Linda Happy, age 12, Honourable Mention, from Preeceville, Saskatchewan.

The national award posters are selected from winners in regional poster contests conducted by member provincial forestry associations of the C.F.A. federation. An estimated 38 000 posters were prepared in 1987 for regional judging.

The annual poster program is one of the many public awareness activities carried out by the Canadian Forestry Association and its member provincial forestry associations to help develop understanding and support for management of Canada's forests and related resources.

GRANDE GAGNANTE DU CONCOURS D'AFFICHES DE L'AF

A nh Nguyen, âgée de 16 ans, a remporté les grands honneurs du 27e Concours annuel de l'affiche forestière de l'Association forestière canadienne cette année. Anh est étudiante en 10e année à l'école secondaire Gordon Bell et son professeur est M. Henry Huber.

Les autres gagnants du concours national sont Tricia Lacastra, âgée de 11 ans, de Grand Falls, Terre-Neuve, qui a remporté le deuxième prix; Kim McCluskey, de Saint John, Nouveau-Brunswick et Benoit Pontbriand, 18 ans, de St-Eustache, Québec, ex-aequo en troisième place, et Linda Happy, 12 ans, de Preeceville, Saskatchewan, qui s'est vu attribuer une mention d'honneur pour son effort.

NATIONAL FOREST AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 1)

This is why the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have pooled their talents to produce two television ads, one English and one French, specifically for Central Canada audiences.

In the English commercial, the journey is once again through the forests. But now the mode of transportation is a computer-generated ball of light travelling on a rush of wind. In both ads, viewers are treated to a rapid-paced ride through tree nurseries research labs, pulp mills, lumber mills and manufacturing plants, along with more peaceful scenes emphasizing the recreation and wildlife elements of the forest resource.

Both advertisements do an excellent job of driving home their message, that across Central Canada people are putting their energy, ideas and technology to work for both a strong forest industry and ... "A Healthy Forest For A Healthy Future".

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The forests of British Columbia are unique. Public awareness of the importance of



affiches mises en nomination pour le concours national sont choisies parmi les meilleures affiches réalisées dans chaque région sous les auspices des associations forestières provinciales et de l'Association forestière canadienne. On estime qu'environ 38 000 affiches ont été soumises aux concours régionaux en 1987.

Le Concours annuel d'affiches est l'un des programmes de participation populaire destiné à sensibiliser l'opinion publique canadienne au travail de l'Association forestière canadienne et des associations forestières provinciales membres visant à promouvoir la compréhension et à rallier l'appui du public à la gestion des forêts canadiennes et aux ressources connexes.

the resource is also unique, as it is higher than in any other region of the country, as evidenced in 1986 public opinion polls by Decima and Marketrends. For this reason, CCFM Phase II campaign activities are more "grass-roots" in nature, stressing the involvement of the public.

One of the most notable projects is the Green Gold/L'or vert Grant Program, under which non-profit organizations can be awarded up to \$10 000 for projects aimed at promoting forest awareness. In addition, British Columbia Forestry Association financial resources are being strengthened to facilitate the direct and active involvement of over 100 communities in the province during National Forest Week 1988.

That portion of the public interested in having their "get-away-to-the-forest" planned for them, will not feel left-out. British Columbia's forest industry has recently launched a multi-media advertising campaign featuring people, living and working in the peace, tranquillity and refuge of that province's magnificent forests. The imagery also portrays British Columbia forest industry's commitment to quality forest management and the principle of ... "Forests Forever".

'FORESTS, A SHARED RESOURCE'

■ The Canadian Forestry Association, through the co-operation of Trans-Ad and the various transit authorities in 72 major urban centres, is displaying 55 000 interior transit cards in public transit vehicles across Canada. These cards are carrying the "Forests, A Shared Resource" message to urban transit users for 52 weeks.



routes d'accès, la préparation des sols et le reboisement. Le résultat final est un tour d'horizon rapide des forêts de la région atlantique, de sa "ressource la plus riche" et de son "entreprise la plus importante".

L'INTÉRIEUR DU PAYS

Les forêts de l'intérieur du pays sont différentes de celles de la région atlantique. De même, les perceptions et les attitudes des habitants de ces régions diffèrent à l'égard de leurs ressources forestières.

Ainsi, le Québec, l'Ontario, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta ont mis leurs ressources en commun pour produire deux messages télévisés, l'un en français, l'autre en anglais, pour atteindre la population des intérieurs du pays.

Dans les deux messages, on nous fait visiter des pépinières, des laboratoires de recherche, des usines de pâte à papier, des usines de sciage et des entreprises manufacturières tout en prenant bien soin de nous faire voir la forêt sous son aspect récréatif et comme habitat de la faune.

Les messages télévisés présentent aux gens de cette région comment leurs forêts sont gérées et par qui. En fait, ils portent directement sur les activités d'aménagement forestier qui intéressent le plus les habitants des provinces atlantiques, selon les sondages d'opinion publique: la récolte, le dégagement et l'émondage, l'application d'herbicides et d'insecticides, l'ouverture de

LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Les forêts de la Colombie-Britannique sont uniques. Les résidents de cette province en

«LA FORÊT: DES RICHESSES POUR TOUS»

■ Grâce à la collaboration de Trans-Ad et des commissions de transport de 72 des plus importantes villes canadiennes, l'Association forestière canadienne a lancé 55 000 cartes publicitaires dans les véhicules et autres véhicules de transport urbain au Canada. Ces affiches portent le message «La forêt: des richesses pour tous» aux usagers du transport en commun pendant 52 semaines.

THE FOREST INSECT AND DISEASE SURVEY HAS BEEN ON GUARD AGAINST FOREST PESTS FOR 50 YEARS

When people think of threats to the forest, they generally think of fire; yet, Canada loses more trees — and marketable timber — to insects and disease each year than to all its forest fires combined.

For more than fifty years, the Forest Insect Disease Survey (FIDS) has been guarding Canada's forests against these pests and diseases. It was formally established in 1936 to help combat the devastating effects of the European spruce sawfly, an insect then ravaging eastern Canadian forests. Its original purpose was to track the spread and numbers of this one insect, but it rapidly expanded to include forest insects in general. The name Forest Insect and Disease Survey was adopted in 1951.

Today FIDS is a nationally co-ordinated program of six regional units and the new FIDS Technology Development Project. It provides information on forest insects and diseases, including acid rain, to forest managers, quarantine agencies, researchers, teachers and the public.

FIDS conducts surveys to determine the nature and extent of damaging forest pests and diseases. It also monitors the effectiveness of control programs, provides valuable information to forest managers, and gives advice and assistance to governments and the public on forest-pest matters.

The need for co-operative efforts to measure forest-insect problems was recognized as early as 1912, when Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt was named Dominion Entomologist and Dr. J.M. Swaine became the first full-time forest entomologist in the Canadian government service. In 1928, at a time of serious outbreaks of spruce budworm, larch sawfly and bark beetle, Swaine urged the establishment of an "intelligence service", to be conducted in co-operation with the forest industries. In 1931, the Division of Forest Insects of the Entomological Branch organized a service known as the "Forest Insect Intelligence Service".

Groups were established at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., 1945; Calgary, Alta., 1948; and Victoria, B.C., 1949. A substation under the Fredericton Laboratory was established in 1949 in Nova Scotia at Halifax and later moved to Truro. In 1953, the Sault Ste. Marie station became responsible for all of Ontario, and the original Ottawa Survey centre was disbanded.

After participating in the 1936 and 1937 programs, the Quebec government set up an independent Bureau of Entomology, which operated until 1973 when the Laurentian Forest Research Centre took over. Following the construction of facilities at Corner Brook, Nfld., a Survey group undertook independent operations in Newfoundland in 1955.

The survey's initial purpose was to follow the population level and spread of the European spruce sawfly, but the important role played by collectors and the diversity of insects received showed the value of broadening the survey to include all forest insects. Although the general aims of the survey have changed little, the methods and emphasis have changed a great deal.



Illustration: Lisa Bentley

At first, field observations were accomplished almost entirely through the help of people who worked in the forests for provincial governments and various firms and associations. The results were encouraging but limited, because untrained people had difficulty recognizing and describing insect problems and conditions. A ranger service, with a core of trained staff to meet, instruct and encourage collectors while at the same time collecting and making observations themselves, seemed to be the answer.

The survey was slow to develop during the war years but expanded rapidly after 1945. The collections and observations of the small ranger staff soon overshadowed any improvement in the observations by untrained forest personnel. As the number of rangers increased, reports of insect conditions became more comprehensive and complete.

Pine Insect Survey

Forest Insect Survey Groups were established at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., 1945; Calgary, Alta., 1948; and Victoria, B.C., 1949. A substation under the Fredericton Laboratory was established in 1949 in Nova Scotia at Halifax and later moved to Truro. In 1953, the Sault Ste. Marie station became responsible for all of Ontario, and the original Ottawa Survey centre was disbanded.

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The Junior Forest Warden Program is for young people 6 to 18 years of age who have a healthy desire to learn more about our forests and the outdoors and activities are uniquely designed to fit the learning and developmental levels of individual age groups.

There are over 2500 wardens actively involved in 135 clubs throughout Alberta and British Columbia at the present time and membership has seen a dramatic increase over the past five years. The program also maintains an affiliation with the forestry component of Quebec's 4-H program.

The Canadian Forestry Service, with the support of International Youth Year

Funding, recently sponsored two Junior Forest Warden exchange programs to British Columbia and Saskatchewan/Manitoba. The exchange programs are a very important part of the Junior Forest Warden educational component and give young people an opportunity to see different forest environments and how they are managed. This type of co-operation between forest management agencies and the JFW Program plays an important part in the program's continued success.

The Junior Forest Warden Program is gathering momentum across Canada by attracting young people who wish to learn about forest management and our natural environment.

FORESTRY FORUM AWARDED 1ST PRIZE



■ A bearing Al Yuzwak, éditeur de FORESTRY FORUM, acceptant le premier prix dans la catégorie Design Category at the Annual International Association of Business Communications (Capitol) Awards Ceremony, in Washington, D.C. The Green Gold/L'or vert national forest awareness campaign was awarded the Grand Prize in the TV Multimedia Category for its television commercials and Second Prize in the Print Advertising Category for its Green Gold/L'or vert magazine advertisements.

T here is a club in Canada that offers young people a combination of challenge, adventure and fun.

It's called the Junior Forest Warden Program and it is much more than just a club. It is a challenging and rewarding outdoor oriented program that emphasizes the responsible outdoor oriented program that emphasizes the responsible use of our national environment by utilizing a unique "hands on" approach to outdoor skills and education.

Originally founded in British Columbia in 1930, the Junior Forest Warden organization's goal was to educate young people and, through them, teach their parents about the dangers of fire. The program's objectives have since expanded to cover a wide range of forest ecology which has also been incorporated into the program to make the individual warden or volunteer feel confident in a forest environment.

The editor of FORESTRY FORUM would like to acknowledge another achievement in the year 1987. In April, the author of the article, Hudson Bay, première capitale forestière du Canada était M. Chris Lee du bureau sud-astral de Prince Albert du Service canadien des forêts et non Avery Ascher.

La Rédaction du Forum forestier récemment qui s'est joint au journal dans le dernier numéro consacré à la Semaine nationale de la forêt à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard alors qu'on a involontairement attribué l'organisateur et la coordination de la Semaine à l'Association forestière provinciale. En fait, c'est plutôt le Ministère de l'Energie et des Forêts de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard qui est responsable du succès reporté par ces activités.

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Minister's Message

The production of the fourth issue of Forestry Forum coincides with the second phase of the national forest awareness campaign, "Green Gold / L'or vert".

When the members of the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) first conceived of the idea of a national awareness program, they had one goal in mind: to reinforce in the minds of Canadians the message that our forests are important. Phase I in early 1987 focused on the general theme of forest products trade and the quality of Canadian forest products. The second phase has been developed on a regional basis, reflecting the distinct issues and needs of this country's regions. The theme is forest management.

The awareness campaign is only one of several efforts undertaken by the CCFM since its founding in 1985. Since then, five national consultative forums on major forest sector issues have been held across the country involving participants from industry, labour, woodlot owners, associations and educational institutions.

The National Forest Sector Strategy that was developed this summer by forest sector leaders is the most recent example of what can be produced by an enthusiastic and forward-looking Council such as CCFM. This strategy will serve as a guide for decision-makers in the forestry sector to take action aimed at meeting national objectives within the next five years. The strategy will help to ensure future viability of

our forests.

Gerald S. Merrithew
Minister of State
(Forestry and Mines)
Ministre d'État
(Forêts et Mines)



La publication du numéro TIER coincide avec la deuxième phase de «L'or vert/Green Gold», la Campagne nationale de sensibilisation du public au secteur forestier.

Lorsque les membres du Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts (CCFM) ont parlé pour la première fois d'un programme de sensibilisation de l'opinion publique canadienne, ils avaient un objectif à l'esprit: rehausser la valeur de nos forêts dans l'opinion des Canadiens. La Phase I de la campagne lancée au début de 1987 a porté surtout sur le thème général du commerce des produits de la forêt et de la qualité des produits forestiers canadiens. La deuxième phase de la campagne a été mise au point sur une base régionale; en mettant l'accent sur les questions et les besoins des grandes régions du pays autour du thème central de la gestion forestière.

Cette campagne nationale de sensibilisation n'est que l'un des efforts entrepris par le CCFM depuis sa fondation en 1985. Depuis, cinq forums consultatifs nationaux sur les grandes questions du secteur forestier se sont déroulés à travers le pays avec la participation étroite de l'industrie, des syndicats, des propriétaires de boisés, des associations et des institutions d'enseignement.

La Stratégie nationale du secteur forestier qui a été adoptée au cours de l'été dernier par les leaders d'opinion du secteur forestier est le plus récent exemple de ce qui peut être accompli par une entité aussi enthousiaste et avisée que le Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts. Cette stratégie servira de guide aux décideurs du secteur forestier en vue de réaliser les grands objectifs nationaux en matière de foresterie au cours des cinq prochaines années. La stratégie favorisera ainsi la viabilité actuelle et future de notre patrimoine forestier.

Mot du ministre

PROGRESS ON A NATIONAL FOREST SECTOR STRATEGY

(Continued from page 1)

The forums focused on the issues of multiple use and environment; trade and investment; employment; and forest management. The findings of the forums were released at the 1986 National Forest Congress, where the forum recommendations were endorsed and the call went out for the development of a new national forest sector strategy.

This resulted in the sponsorship by the CCFM of the Canadian Forestry Forum on a National Forest Sector Strategy in Saint John, New Brunswick, on July 28-30. At this meeting, senior representatives from across the sector reviewed a draft strategy developed from recommendations received at the previous forums, the congress and a series of other consultations with some 300 forest sector organizations. After three days of deliberation, the Saint John participants adopted a document containing 34 recommendations touching upon industrial development, markets for forest

products, forest resource management for timber and other forest-related benefits, employment, research, development and innovation, and public awareness.

Organizations have already written to express their endorsement of the strategy. The Honourable Len Simms, chairman of the CCFM for 1986-1987, has received a number of written endorsements from participants of the Saint John Forum. Other sector organizations are expected to formally endorse the Strategy soon. The document was unanimously adopted by the CCFM at its annual meeting held in Grand Falls, Newfoundland, on September 8.

Forestry Forum readers may obtain a copy of the publication, "A National Forest Sector Strategy for Canada" by writing to:

Chairman, Canadian Council of Forest Ministers
P.O. Box 9705
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1G 3Z4
or from their Provincial Minister of Forestry.

DID YOU KNOW?

almost all of Canada's forests are publicly owned.

the forest industry is the sole life support system of more than 300 one-industry communities in Canada that derive their livelihood from forest management, logging and related timber-processing industries.

there are almost 20 billion cubic metres of wood in Canada's forests, of which about 75% is in softwood species but softwood shortages are beginning to appear in some areas of the country even though the total annual harvest nationwide is still within allowable limits.

the spruce budworm causes a loss of 45 000 000 cubic metres of wood each year in Canada? This represents a volume equivalent to the amount of softwood lumber used in Canadian residential housing construction in the last two years.

principaux intervenants du secteur forestier ont passé en revue une ébauche de stratégie rédigée à la suite de la consultation de l'année dernière et d'autres consultations tenues auprès de quelque 300 organismes du secteur forestier à travers le pays. Après trois jours de délibérations, les participants à la rencontre de Saint John ont adopté un document de 34 résolutions portant sur le développement industriel, les marchés, la gestion des ressources forestières, l'emploi, la recherche, l'innovation de même que la sensibilisation du public à l'importance du secteur forestier pour l'économie canadienne. La nouvelle stratégie a finalement été adoptée à l'unanimité par le Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts à sa rencontre annuelle à Grand Falls, Terre-Neuve, le 8 septembre 1987.

Les lecteurs du FORUM FORESTIER peuvent se procurer des exemplaires de la nouvelle *Stratégie nationale pour le secteur forestier canadien* en écrivant au Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts, C.P. 9705, Ottawa (Ontario) Canada K1G 3Z4, ou en s'adressant à leur ministre provincial chargé des forêts.

pour s'assurer que la ressource et les activités qui en dépendent continueront de procurer au Canada les avantages économiques, sociaux et environnementaux dont il jouit présentement. Il appartient maintenant à chaque entreprise à chaque gouvernement et à chaque organisme intéressé d'approuver la stratégie et d'établir son propre plan d'action conformément à cette stratégie.

La nouvelle *Stratégie nationale pour le secteur forestier canadien* est issue d'une série de quatre rencontres de consultation tenues à l'échelle nationale sous l'égide du Conseil canadien des ministres des forêts.

Ces rencontres appelées Forums forestiers ont eu lieu en 1985-1986 afin de réaliser un consensus sur l'approche à adopter par les gouvernements, l'industrie et les autres intervenants du milieu forestier pour résoudre certains problèmes et pour saisir les occasions qui s'offraient au milieu à mesure qu'elles se présentaient.

Par la suite, le Congrès national forestier de 1986 a pris connaissance des recommandations faites par les forums forestiers régionaux et l'on s'est mis d'accord pour mettre au point la nouvelle stratégie forestière.

La *Stratégie nationale pour le secteur forestier canadien* a été mise au point à Saint John, au Nouveau-Brunswick, lors du Forum forestier canadien des 28-30 juillet dernier. À cette occasion, les représentants des

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